JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,484—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE:
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "PENINSULAR," sailing on SATURDAY, the 21st September, passengers will embark at Noon from the VICTORIA DOCK Steps, until further notice.
Passengers arriving by the Outward Mail Steamers will also land there.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR ..	5162	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4469	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5162	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5260	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhin at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895.
S. S. Doc. BALDUINO..... 17th Oct. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 560.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 9th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

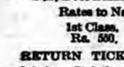
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 2, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).



THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 19th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and JAPAN, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GEUSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
The Steamer has Excellent Accommodation for about Ten Saloon Passengers, and keeps a good Table.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about 21st September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veravaal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 19th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahemerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, about the 19th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 26th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 28th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

IF you are asked to insure your life, ask the agent what sort of a contract he proposes to give you. You ought to know exactly what he proposes to give you for your money. If he has a sample copy of the Policy he proposes to you, compare it with the NEW YORK LIFE'S "ACCUMULATION POLICY." Notice particularly the Restrictions and Conditions in any other policy and Proposal Form, and compare them with the ONE REQUIREMENT OF THE "ACCUMULATION POLICY" THAT THE PREMIUMS BE PAID.

For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage ; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CRICKET KIT.

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

ALL CANE CRICKET BATS.

Strongly made, of correct weight, and well balanced.

	A	B	C quality.
Cash	11-8	9-8	7-8
Credit	13-0	10-10	8-8

CRICKET BALLS,
DUKE'S and TREACHER'S REGISTERED PATTERN.
Batting Gloves, Gauntlets, Leg Guards, Nets, WICKETS, and all Accessories.

Detailed Price List on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAT DEPARTMENT.
JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS.	SOFT CAPS.
FROM Rs. 6-8	Rs. 4.	FROM Rs. 3

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
200 CASES
OF
NEW GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
FOR THE COMING SEASON
JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.
EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—
INDIAN CIGARS.
JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. HE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

GENTLEMEN'S
ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures ; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

		Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold	Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	660	0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases,	Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHOULD BE FOUND
upon every TOILET TABLE.
KEMP'S PELLICULINE,
an exquisite and unique preparation for the Skin, which positively
BLOOMS
under its influence. It is CURATIVE, REFRESHING, ANTISEPTIC, and is suitable alike for
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS.
For use on the delicate skin of Babies it has never been equalled.
Prepared in POWDER and CREAM, at Re. 1-4 per Box or Pot.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING
YOU CAN POSSIBLY REQUIRE IN
DOMESTIC MEDICINES
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
All are Fresh and Pure, and Superior to Imported articles.

	Rs.	a.
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE	Re. 1-8 and	2 8
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR	Re. 1-4 and	2 4
KEMP'S TOILET PELLICULINE		1 4
KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE		1 0
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP		1 0
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR		3 0
KEMP'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA TINCTURE	Re. 1 &	2 0
KEMP'S TASTELESS PILLS and GRANULES, &c., &c.		

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO FINER CLARET
FOR TABLE USE
CAN BE FOUND
IN THE MARKET.
KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD CLARET
Is a sound Wine holding an established Reputation on its merits alone. It will
Secure approval
Upon any table.
Per Dozen Quarts..... Rs. 14-4.
Per Dozen Pints..... Rs. 8-4.
We hold a fine stock of more expensive Clarets, carefully selected to suit every palate. Lists on application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

FRIDAY NEXT (20TH), AT 8-30 P.M.,

CONCERT

(In Aid of the PIANO FUND),

In the Central Association, APOLLO BUNDER.

ADMISSION :—ONE RUPEE.

S. S. "CLAN MURRAY."

TENDERS are invited for the RENEWING of this Steamer's Top Gallant FORECASTLE DECK. Specification of the Work to be done may be had, and a Tracing of the Vessel's Deck may be seen, at the Undersigned.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for about 7½ Crores of EARTHWORK, between milestone 6 and milestone 17, approximately, of the Jamrao Canal, and for the Construction of a set of Falls at 7½ miles, containing about one Lakh Cubic Feet of Masonry and Concrete; and for the Construction of a Bungalow and Out-houses at about 13 miles.

Forms of Tender and Specifications will be supplied at a cost of One Rupee on application to the Executive Engineer, First District, Jamrao Canal, Hyderabad, Sind.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, at Jamrao, on the Eastern Nara, one hundred miles south of Rohri, North-Western Railway.

Tenders should be delivered before the 1st November, 1895.

A. HILL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, First District, Jamrao Canal.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Third (Interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Whole and Rs. 25 per Half Share, for the first Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, is made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 14th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

દામોદર ઠાકરશી મુલજીની કું૦,

c.e., DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 11th September, 1895.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 23rd instant, both Days inclusive.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY. HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS, BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—MAKERS, HOSIERS—HATTERS.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees 40 per Whole Share and Rupees 10 per One-quarter Share for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 30th September, 1895 at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names will appear on the Register on the 23rd September 1895, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th September, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th September, 1895.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in Accordance with the Resolution of the Shareholders passed at their Meeting held on the 31st August last, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, at half-past 3 in the Afternoon of MONDAY, the 23rd Day of September instant, for the purpose of considering Offers for the Purchase of the whole of the Company's Property subject to the condition that the purchaser undertakes to discharge all the Liabilities of the Company existing at the date of his offer, and also for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving of one of such offers.

Notice is also hereby given that just after the conclusion of the business of the aforesaid Meeting, an Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the above mentioned Company will be convened when the business left undisposed of at the two Meetings, held on the 13th July and 31st August last, will be transacted.

By Order of the Board,
J. N. PETIT & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th September, 1895.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

An excellent Highland Malt just imported. Well worth a Trial.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., FORT.

RETAIL FROM

PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Mr. James Pearse's shop, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, single and double iron bedsteads with wire and spring mattresses, one Deschamp made family bedstead, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Japanese revolving top writing table, gauze curtains, very old blue, white and gold China square and round jars, China figures, engravings, open carved blackwood sofas and chiffoniers, etc.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dadur and near the Police station, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, 6 and 8 light chandeliers, large musical box, tricycle, brass bedstead, strong-built landau, mail phaeton and gig (buggy), Brussels carpets, table ornaments, China flower pots, etc., the property of HAJEE AHMED HASUM, Esq.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, next to "Colaba Hall," the valuable and neat substantial-made black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome ribbed dogcart with hood, powerful and fast galloway, harness lamps by Kirks and Ditmar, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, pictures, etc., the property of A. E. BERTIE-SMITH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHOLAPORE AND BULDANA, IN THE BERARS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Charles Frederick Unger, and another, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the powers of sale contained in two indentures of mortgage, dated the 25th day of May, 1887, and the 26th day of May, 1888, respectively, the following properties viz. :—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 24 acres or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and buildings thereon, situate and being within the boundries of the village of Huldana, Purgunnah Daulghat, Zilla Buldana, known as Hobson Sahib's Bungalow, bounded on or towards the North by the Christian Cemetry and the road leading to the Bungalow of Nawab Salamoola Khan Sahib Jagirdhar Doulghat Khar, on the East and South east by the road leading to the Government garden till the said road joins on to the highway running north, and on the West by this highway till it meets the hedge of the compound of the house of Nawabsahib, and from thence along this hedge till it joins on the north on to the road leading to the Nawabsahib's house, which premises are now in the possession of the tenant of the said mortgagees.

LOT NO. 2.

All that building borne on the return of the Public Works Department as the harness room and farriers, forge in the old Cavalry lines at Sholapore, together with the land surrounding the same, now in the possession of the mort. agees, or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the Solicitors for the mortgagees at their Office in Medows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 18, 1895.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c. :—

2 bales white shirtings.
2 „ grey printcloths.
1 „ „ dhooties.
5 cases white jaconets.
1 case coloured velvet.
1 case cotton velveteen.

On account of the underwriters—
F A D and S 1703 and 1711—2 bales S W D paper.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The renowned chlyna safety bycicles,
1 cushion-tyred.
1 „
1 pneumatic-tyred.

To be sold or leased—Land facing the sea, on the East of Mahim Station, suitable for building purposes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 18, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel Tank Road, Parel Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate rosewood oriental iron grand pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., very little used, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, a handsome strong Poona-made tonga with a powerful iron grey pony and harness, Yeroda Jail made cane furniture, &c., the property of J. A. STONEHAM, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 second-hand pulanquin office shigram,
1 c b chesnut pony, about 13·1, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay waler, about 8 years old, goes in single and double harness,
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF SUNDRY FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, to the highest bidders, a quantity of useful household furniture and effects consisting of drawing, dining, bed and dressing-room requisites, plated, glass and crockery ware, wearing apparel, books, a full-sized letter copying press on stand, with 2 new copying books, a mid-iature sailing screw for sailing sample bales of cotton, a small-sized iron cooking stove, with a copper boiler for hot water, with tap, &c., the property of Mrs. ROBERT.

The above is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Poona, known as "Tankerville," in the Civil Lines, near Post Office and St. Paul's Church.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured us with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable bungalow with out-houses, &c. (if not previously privately disposed of).

A large and commodious house, centrally situated in the Civil Lines, Poona, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church, and has a carriage entrance from the Synagogue-road also. It has an extensive compound, about 4 acres and 29 gunthas, or thereabouts.

There are two blocks of buildings connected by a passage which makes them into one commodious dwelling-house.

Under one roof or in one block there are a large drawing room, a set of bachelor's bed-rooms, an office room with two other smaller rooms, and a back verandah.

Under another roof or another block there is a nice dining room with three sets of large bed-rooms, and a verandah at the back.

Both these buildings face the west.

There are four ranges of stables, servants' quarters, office, &c., &c., in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 18, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBESS & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, at Fort, belonging to the Municipality of Bombay.

The following plot of land, suitable for building, situate at the Jijibhoy Dadabhai Street, formerly known as Borah Masjid Lane, near Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

In pursuance of the sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, the following valuable plot of land, now the property of the Corporation, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, at 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1895.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement 1036 square yards or thereabouts, and is situate on the north side of the improved street, called Jijibhai Dadabhai Street, and bounded on the north by a narrow strip of land measuring 2148 square yards or thereabouts (which will be charged at the same rate at which the purchaser shall have purchased the said Lot 1), on the west by the passage of Borah Masjid lane, on the east by the property of Cursetjee Horamusjee Captain, and on the south by Jijibhai Dadabhai Street aforesaid.

Plan of the said land may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 18, 1895.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 16th September the Management of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society's Business in Bombay and Karachi will be vested in Major A. HILDEBRAND, Messrs. LATHAM and Co.'s connection therewith Ceasing from that Date. All Cheques, &c., should be made payable to the ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

Bombay, 15th September, 1895.

BREACHES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

IN consequence of BREACHES on the G. I. P. Railway, the Southern-Mahratta Railway Mixed Train now leaving Gadag for Hotgi at hours 0, minutes 5, will from 16th instant, subject to Government sanction, leave Gadag and all Intermediate Stations about 2 hours earlier. See Time Tables at Stations.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 30th Day of October, 1895, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Company, at its Offices, at Mombasa, and, if so required by notice in Writing from the said Company or by any persons on its behalf, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts and Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they may be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved—Dated this 2nd Day of August, 1895.

By Order,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, I. B. E. A. Company.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-120.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

READ! READ!

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

THE whole of the PRESS, TYPE, FURNISHING GEAR, &c., of the "Poona Observer" Press, as a going Concern, comprising also the Daily Paper, which has been successfully run for about fifty years.

Early Offers invited.

For full particulars apply to

BYRAMJI RUSTOMJI,
"Poona Observer" Press.

Poona, 10th Sept., 1895.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intending purchasers are requested to forward their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under, which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.

It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,
i.e. MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA, FADNIS.
Baroda, Hoozoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGHIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 19, High Holborn, LONDON.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

UMBRELLAS.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
LADIES'—			
22 in.	Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5 8 &	7 0
22 in.	„ „ „ „	7 12 &	8 10
23 in.	„ „ „ Natural Sticks	9 8 &	10 8
23 in.	„ „ Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12 4 &	14 0
GENTS'—			
24 in.	Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7 4 &	8 4
24 in.	„ „	10 4 &	12 4
25 in.	Brown Twilled Silk „	14 0 &	16 0
25 in.	„ „ „ Fancy Mounts	18 0 to	30 0

CASH PRICES.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
COLOMBO	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
RANGOON	The Bank of Madras.
AGRA	Bank of Bengal
	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 0 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES :

Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Madrid, Barcelona, Brussels, Constantinople, Geneva, Smyrna, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills at 1 Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent.	p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent.	„
Do. Two or Three Years	5 per cent.	„

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Baria entered the dock yesterday.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Balla Nana, aged twenty-two years, a groom in the service of Arab Abdul Mahar, at Bellasis Road, was at 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, lying asleep on a bench, in the compound of his master's stable, when a new Arab horse, which was being exercised by Arab Albee became restive and unmanageable, and kicked deceased on the head, fracturing his skull. Balla was picked up unconscious, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious state.

FATAL FALL OFF A BALCONY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of an Arab, named Salay Mahomed, aged sixty years, a carpenter, residing at Bellasis Road. About 6 o'clock, on Monday evening, the deceased was working on the balcony of a four-storeyed house, at Daboo Street, when he accidentally lost his balance, and fell down, a height of thirty-seven feet, fracturing the skull. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died a few hours after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The undermentioned articled clerks have presented applications to be allowed to appear at the forthcoming examination for the office of solicitor of the High Court:—Mr. Ardasir Dadabhoy Ghandy, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy; Mr. Rustomjee Furdoonjee Moolla, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; Mr. Framjee Ardasir Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw; Mr. Kaikhosroo Hormusjee Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co.; Mr. Balkrishna Venayek Agaskar, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Sookhia, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co.; and Mr. K. N. Coyajee, articled clerk to the late Mr. Bomonjee Pherozsha.

FIRE AT MOMBADAVI TANK ROAD.—Shortly after 9 o'clock, on Monday night, smoke was seen issuing from a shop, on the ground floor of a house, belonging to Mr. Jehanghir Burjorji Vakeel of Girgaum, situated at the corner of Mombadavi Tank Road. On the shop being broken open by the police and some townspeople, it was discovered that a quantity of charcoal was on fire. It appears that the shop, which was used for smelting purposes, was occupied by a Memon, named Moosa Khameesa, who closed it as usual in the evening, and after looking it up, went home. It is said that before doing so, he put out the fire in the furnace, and then threw the cinder on a heap of charcoal, which ignited after a couple of hours. The damage is estimated by the police at Rs. 70. The Fort, Pydhownee, and Byculla steamers turned up, but it was not found necessary to use then as the fire was extinguished by the neighbours.

DISHONEST MILL HANDS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Roberts charged Boodin Tatia and Rama Tatia before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of two pieces of cloths, valued at twelve annas, the property of the Manockji Petit Mills, at Parel, in which the accused were employed as servants. On Monday evening, about 6 o'clock, the accused were selling the pieces of cloths in question at a tailor's shop, at Supari Bang Road, when they were interrogated by a police jemedar as to how they had come by the articles they had been trying to dispose of. As the accused could not give a satisfactory explanation, the policeman arrested them, and on enquiry ascertained that the articles had been stolen from the Manockji Petit Mills, in which they had been working. Both the offenders pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

A COWARDLY ROBBERY.—At the instance of Inspector Sanderson, Marootee Luximon, a Hindu, aged twenty-four years, who was yesterday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a silver anklet, of the value of Rs. 2-8, the property of one Shivram Luximon, residing at Moogbhat Lane. About half past 9 o'clock, on Monday morning the complainant's daughter Soondree, aged about six years, was standing at a sweet-meat seller's shop, with her younger sister, Sittee, aged about thirteen months, in her arms, when the accused came from behind, and surreptitiously removed a silver anklet from Sittee's right leg, and as he was walking off, a customer, who had been watching his movements, followed and caught hold of him, finding the stolen anklet in his coat pocket. Accused in his defence urged that he did not remove the ornament from the child's leg, but picked it up from the road, where it had been lying. He was convicted, and as he had been in jail three times previously was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

A JAIL BIRD.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnet charged Sonoo Luximon, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years, having a record of eight previous convictions against him, with theft of two cotton sheets, of the value of Rs. 8, the property of Mohun Tulsiram, a dhobie, residing at Mahaluximee. On Monday afternoon accused while passing by complainant's place, picked up the cotton sheets, which had been left drying on the ground along with other clothes and after folding them up in a bundle, was going along the Mahaluxmee Road, when a policeman stopped him and on examining the bundle found that it contained two wet cotton sheets. The wet condition of the sheets at once aroused the suspicion of a policeman who arrested accused and the property was subsequently identified by the complainant. Accused in his defence said that he carried away the clothes, while he was drunk. He admitted however that he had been convicted on several previous occasions, and that he was discharged from jail only a few days ago. He had altogether spent twelve years in prison. The magistrate decided to bring up the total to fourteen by sentencing him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS AGAINST A PARSEE GENTLEMAN.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. W. R. Hamilton resumed the hearing of the case, in which a Parsee, Mr. Khursetji Jamshedji Dhani-Daduna, stood charged at the instance of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Hormusji Wadia, residing at Cumballa Hill, with criminal trespass. Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster appeared for the complainant while Mr. Kharsedji was defended by Mr. Fardunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barister-at-law. It appears from the information of complainant that he is the lessee and mortgagee in possession of a certain dwelling house, situated at Cumballa Hill, by virtue of an indenture of mortage, dated the 16th day of March, 1894, made between Jamsetji Jamaspji Dhani-Daduna and complainant. The Latter has been in possession and occupation since January last. On the 7th instant the defendant illegally entered the compound, and went into a room built over the stable. Defendant, on the other hand, denies that the house which is the subject of the alleged trespass, belongs to complainant, or that he is in the possession of it, actually and constructively. On the contrary the defendant lived then till the day when the information was laid against him when the case was called on, Mr. Taleyarkhan informed the court that he was glad to say that the parties had come to an amicable settlement. There was a long matter in the High Court pending investigation between the same parties and relating to the same property and it was as well that the parties should withdrew this case. The magistrate having taken a note of the settlement the parties left the court.

CHARGE OF PERJURY IN THE HIGH COURT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Sitaram Yesji appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of giving false evidence in a High Court suit before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy brought by Dhondu Babaji. Mr. Velinker pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was undefended. Mr. Velinker, in placing the facts of the case before his Worship, said that accused entered into partnership with complainant, Dhondu Babaji and three others for the manufacture of ink in Bombay. Accused represented to complainant that he was in possession of some preparation by which blue-black ink could be manufactured: and so complainant along with three others entered into a partnership deed, which was executed on the 2nd January, 1893. The ink was purchased for the use of some of the Government Department, and they succeeded in obtaining some lucrative contracts. Some disagreement then arose between the parties, and they had to go to the High Court, Dhondu Babaji being the plaintiff, and accused was the defendant in the suit, which was for the dissolution of partnership and appointment of a receiver for taking accounts. That case came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy on the 23rd of July, 1894, and his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff, dissolving partnership and appointing a receiver, the costs of the suit to be form by the defendant. In connection with the suit defendant made an affidavit containing certain statements, which Mr. Velinker said were false, and were subsequently contradicted by himself. After some evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ON Sunday, the 1st instant, the rails having been tampered with on the Southern Mahratta Railway at a point between Londa and Belgaum, the evening down train narrowly escaped being wrecked. Nothing is as yet known as to who did it.

A CURIOUS example of the average Malay parents' lack of certainty as to the age of their children, was brought to light recently in an out-station police court. A girl, who had eloped with a youthful admirer, was brought before the magistrate, while the young man was charged, by her parents, with assault. The father, on being asked how old his daughter was, said that he believed her to be ten years of age, while the mother (curiously enough) added to the score and was inclined to think she had just turned thirteen. The local Raja who happened to be seated on the Bench, then increased the complication by stating that he distinctly remembered seeing the girl running about some fifteen or sixteen years ago. To this the mother cheerfully responded that very likely H. H. was correct; she only knew that her daughter was *very* young. The case in which this *contretemps* occurred was also interesting as showing that Perak "Maidens in distress" still avail themselves of a certain unwritten law which savours of a feudal and romantic period. In this case, the young girl having been refused the parental permission to marry the man of her choice, fled to the local priest, and claimed not only his protection from her parents, but also to be married to the young man she loved. The priest at once received her as a daughter, summoned her lover, and betrothed them in the sight of some thirty witnesses. The parents still opposed the marriage, and accused the young man of taking the girl by force. However, it was proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the girl had gone by herself, and claimed the man, and the case was dismissed; while the Raja undertook to do what he could to bring the matter to a happy issue.

ALL the elements of a sensational railway novel are to be found in a story which has just been told to the authorities at Scotland-yard:—Ten years ago (it appears) an Indian Army officer married, under apparently the most happy auspices, a South of England young lady, and the pair went out to India and took up their residence there. The climate, however, did not agree with the lady, who returned to England four years ago, the husband staying behind to complete his term of service. This having expired, he returned a little while ago, to find to his astonishment that his wife, under what she considered reliable information as to his death, had married again. Matters were in a fair way to be settled amicably between the real husband and wife when she suddenly disappeared, having, it is presumed, gone away with her second lover. She left behind, however, an extraordinary letter denying that she was ever really married to the husband who claimed her, and making allegations as to the state of his mind.

UNLIKE the Shah of Persia, who, returning from his Western travels, thought his particular part of the East more adorable and unapproachable in every way than the highways of European civilisation, the King of Siam holds that the future rulers of the Orient had better adapt themselves in the manners of the Occident. Hence he has sent his sons, the Crown Prince of Siam and his brother, to be brought up in England, and as Mr. D. Trelawney points out in the new number of the *English Illustrated*, they are "being quietly but thoroughly educated by private tutors in their temporary home at North Lodge, Ascot, under the governorship of Mr. Basil Thomson." The Crown Prince will probably at some future date be the sole ruler over from eight to ten millions of people, in a land where autocracy is a reality, not a myth. It appears that with the exception of certain necessary modifications such as the substitution of political economy for the study of the dead languages, &c., the two Princes were receiving a thoroughly sound European education. The household of the Princes consists of a Siamese companion, a physician in ordinary, an English and a Siamese tutor. A French tutor will shortly be added to the number. The Princes both show considerable aptitude and ability where their studies are concerned. The Crown Prince is the greater student of the two, while Prince Aphakara is keenly interested in all sports and games.

"EVERYBODY was wrong, it seems, in speaking of the seat of Lord Lonsdale, where the German Emperor was recently entertained, at Lowther Castle. It is Lowther simply. In this connexion the *World* tells a story of the late Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, who had always the reputation of calling a spade a spade. "A friend one winter was calling on her in Brook-street, and in the course of conversation happened to say that in the autumn he had been staying at Lowther Castle. 'Lowther what?' was her reply. 'Lowther Castle,' he said. 'It's not Lowther Castle,' she rejoined. 'Oh, but, Duchess, I assure you people call it so!' 'Some people do,' she answered with emphasis. 'Some people?' he asked incautiously; 'but who?' 'Snobs,' was her retort. Tableaux!" Another anecdote told of the same *grande dame* is worth quoting. A certain doctor, in writing her, inadvertently addressed her as "My dear Duchess." A message was immediately sent for his attendance in Brook-street, where he found her seated in state at the head of the drawing-room; and, on his entrance, he was immediately met with the following remarks: "I have sent for you, Dr.——, to inform you that I am *not* 'your dear Duchess,' nor anybody else's 'dear Duchess.' That is all; thank you." What Murad can have to fear from the reigning Sultan it is not easy to see. After spending in captivity nearly twenty years, during most of which time he has been more or less out of his mind, no conspirators are likely, one would think, to hale the wretched prisoner a second time from his obscurity to take the place of a suddenly deposed Commander of the Faithful. It is curious to notice, by the way, the devotion which various Sultans of Turkey—who, as Mahomedans, might be expected to find a difficulty in appreciating the propriety of women ascending the throne—have shown to the Royal ladies of the West. Here is Murad still full of his kindly reception by the Queen, while that sorry Shaddow of God on Earth, the suicide Abdul Aziz, it will be remembered, made no secret of his admiration of the Empress Eugenie.

THE *London American* gives a sketch of British diplomats in the United States. Of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the Queen's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, who is now by the way, in Europe on holiday, it says:—He is a handsome man of military bearing, and with snow-white hair. When in Newport he entertains lavishly, and his wife and two daughters are familiar figures at all social functions of note. Lady Pauncefote is a pleasant woman, with a large circle of friends. She is one of the best whips in Newport. The Misses Pauncefote are pretty, accomplished girls, who never lack admirers. Lord Gough is in charge of the Embassy during Sir Julian's absence. Lord Gough, says the *American*, makes his summer headquarters at Beverly Farms, Mass., visiting the Embassy, which is situated for the summer at Sir Julian's villa at Newport, once a week only. "There is a rumour afloat that a rich and beautiful American girl is the attraction at the Farms, but no name is mentioned, and the story would be the better for some shadow of confirmation." It might have been better to have obtained the confirmation before mentioning the rumour. Of the Earl of Westmeath it is said that he is the most industrious person in the office:—"He spends his days with his books, and is well versed in the affairs of the political world. He has a reading-desk at the Embassy, and spends many evenings there alone in a brown study, or rather circled by the grey smoke of a good cigar. He attends to much of the correspondence of the office, which is very voluminous, well-filled special mail-pouches going out at frequent intervals. The Earl is a pleasant, boyish-looking fellow, with smooth face and light hair. He speaks with a pronounced English accent. He rides a bicyle. He is one of Newport's best swimmers." On the whole, the Diplomatic Corps seem to have a very good time of it; for "Society doesn't need the excuse of Anglomania to see cause to open its arms to the manly men of the British Embassy." The compliment is not very gracefully turned, but it is honestly meant.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BUDROODIN TYEBJEE.)

A DISPUTE ABOUT KEROSINE TINS LEAKING

MAHOMEDBHOY ALLIBHOY VS. AHMEDBHOY KUBRIMBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff claimed judgment for Rs. 7,576-5-1 for damages for breach of a contract, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 3rd August 1894, &c. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 27th March 1893, the defendants' firm agreed to buy from him 15000 cases of American kerosine oil of the mark of "Daylight" at the rate of Rs. 3-6-1, delivery to be taken within a month. The kerosine oil, out of which the 15,000 cases were to be delivered to the defendants, had been bought by the plaintiff from Messrs. Raill Brothers, and the cases were at the date of the agreement, as the defendants knew, not landed, but were about to be stored in Messrs. Raill Brothers' godown. They had not been actually stored, but were stored shortly afterwards. The defendants from time to time took delivery of 1,640 cases and paid for them. They then ceased taking delivery, as the market was falling, and on the 25th July 1893, the plaintiff sent them a notice, requiring them to take delivery. The defendants then demanded an inspection of the agreement, which was given to them. Failing to find any technical point they could raise on the agreement, they then for the first time alleged that the cases were not in good order, and that they had had no opportunity of satisfying themselves of that at the date of the agreement, as the goods had not been landed at the date of the agreement, and so they said they declined to take delivery on that ground. The plaintiff proposed that a survey should be held, as it was entirely untrue that the cases were not such as the defendants were bound to accept; but before the intended survey was held, the defendants, as the market was improving, requested the plaintiff not to proceed with the survey, and expressed their readiness to take delivery of the remaining cases. The defendants, however, failed to fulfil their promise, and subsequently again alleged that the cases were leaking. Plaintiff thereupon had the goods surveyed by Mr. A. C. Clark, who made his report on the 26th September 1893. The plaintiff sold the balance of 13,360 cases that the defendants were bound to take delivery of by public auction on the 22nd September 1893, and afterwards brought the suit.

The defence was that it was one of the terms of the agreement that delivery was to be taken of cases in good order, but that leaking cases were not to be accepted. When the cases were landed in Bombay some time after the date of the agreement, they were found not in good order and according to the terms of the contract; and the defendants on that account declined to take delivery. Plaintiff thereupon requested them to take delivery of some of the cases and to try if they would be accepted by the defendants' constituents. The defendants accordingly, without prejudice to their rights to repudiate the cases, took delivery of some of them and forwarded them to constituents, but as they received complaints, they abstained from taking further delivery, not because the market was falling as alleged, or for any other reason than the badness of the cases. Oil of the description contracted to be purchased was not to be had anywhere in the market at that time, and if the cases had been good, the defendants would gladly have taken delivery of all those contracted for. They were always willing that a joint survey should be held upon the cases, and appointed a surveyor to meet the plaintiff's surveyor for the purpose, and asked the plaintiff to appoint a time for the survey, but he omitted to do so in order that he might get "ex-parte" relief in the absence of the defendants' surveyor. They denied that they requested him not to proceed with the survey or expressed their readiness to take delivery of the remaining cases. They had no notice of the survey alleged to have been held by Mr. Clark, and did not admit the correctness of the statements contained in his report. They denied their liability to the plaintiff for the damages claimed or any part thereof.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 7th September. Orrin Burton Peck, Mining Engineer, a Citizen of the United States, residing at 225, Dearborn Street, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in the art of centrifugal separation; Orrin Burton Peck, Mining Engineer, a Citizen of the United States, residing at 225, Dearborn Street, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in centrifugal separators; Joseph Archibauld Bentley, Foreman, Machine Shop, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, British India, for a new or improved belting fastener; Everard Hesketh and Alexander Marcet, both of 23, St. Swithens Lane, in the City of London, Engineers, for improvements in flasks, or cylinders, for containing gases under pressure or liquefaction, or the like; The Cassel Gold Extracting Company, Limited, of 108a, Hope Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, for improvements in extracting gold and silver from ores and the like; Edwin Hitchon of Ivy Bank, Accrington, in the County of Lancaster, England, Machine Draughtsman, for improvements relating to spinning, twisting or winding machine spindles; William Francis Melhish Director, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, for improving the working of his Triple-current acting and instantaneous-reversing signal-receiving apparatus adapted for use in long distance quadruplex telegraphy; Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improved single-seated portable latrines; Arthur Gore Handcock, Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, and Colonel on the Staff, Rawal Pindi, Punjab, for hanging punkahs with a counterpoising weight or weights, and also of an invention for pulling, pushing, or swinging punkahs by machinery or mass power.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Max Friedlander, Manufacturer, of 6, Seller Strasse, Burlin, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, for improvements in railway-rail-joints. (Field 28th August 1895.); William Harbert Hyatt, of 1, Milton Road, Harne Hill, in the County of Surrey, England, Fellow of the Chemical Society of Great Britain, Chemical Engineer, Consulting Chemist and Metallurgist, for improvements in the Manufacture of paint. (Field 30th August 1895.); Shanker Shakharam Gnodke, Drawing Master, High School, Baroda, for a castor oil chimney lamp. (Field 24th August 1895.); Johann Klein, Managing Director of Frankenthal, (Rhenish Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) in the Empire of Germany, for improvements in or relating to graduating or cooling apparatus and processes. (Filed 30th August 1895.); L. A. Bollard, of Bankipore, Merchant and Contractor, and James Henry Floyd, of 55, Barrackpore, Contractor, for a new or improved process for converting mica or mica schist into a liquid or semi-liquid form. (Filed 30th August 1895.)

The fees prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions, for the periods severally against each:—William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson, trading as Williamson and Sons of Providence Works in the City of Worcester, England, Manufacturers, for improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff and paint, and for other like purposes. (From 5th September 1895 to 4th September 1896); William Blizard Williamson and George Henry Williamson, trading as Williamson and Sons of Providence Works in the City of Worcester England, Manufacturers, for improvements in metallic boxes or cases for storing articles of food, tobacco, snuff and paint, and for other like purposes. (From 5th September 1895 to 4th September 1896); Luther George Chinnery and Swartz Martyn Chinnery, both of Leadenhall Buildings, London, England, Manufacturers, for improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of aerated or gaseous liquids, and for filling or charging the same into bottles. (From 24th September 1895 to 23rd September 1896); Robert Nesbit Coghlan, of Karachi, India, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, for improvements in scales or weighing machines. (From 18th October 1896 to 17th October 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. E. B. Cornell's invention for improvements relating to the generation of heat in furnaces and to apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 1st June 1891.); Mr. P. Giffard's invention for improvements in apparatus for charging metallic catridge cases with liquefied carbonic acid gas, and in the construction of such cartridge cases. (Specification filed 1st June 1891); Colonel W. Carey's invention for improvements in diving dresses. (Specification filed 1st June 1891); Mr. J. C. Connell's invention for a safety hames to be used in double Harness. (Specification filed 6th June 1891); Mr. H. M. Ashley's invention for improvement in apparatus for manufacturing bottles and other hollow glass articles. (Specification filed 1st June 1891); Invention of Bovril Limited, for further improvements in the preparation and combination of fanimal substances for use as food (Specification filed 3rd June 1891); Mr. R. Heathfield's invention for improvements in apparatus or machinery used in coating metal sheets with metals or alloys (Specification filed 1st June 1891); Mr. C. Tellier's invention for improvements relating to apparatus for the production of motive power. (Specification filed 5th June 1891).

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th September:—

Read letters from the Port Officer, dated 4th September 1895, reporting that Messrs. George Henderson Mann and William Turnbull Fairweather, Masters of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s coasting steamers, were, after performing fourteen days' probation, examined and found competent to perform the duties of special pilots for coasting steamers, and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notifications.

Resolution.—Government to be addressed in the usual terms.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 2nd September 1895, directing that a notification be issued appointing Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, *vice* Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, deceased.

Resolution.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., is appointed a member of the Finance and Establishment and Land and Railways Committees.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 2nd September 1895, directing that the following amended Bye-law No. 3 of the Bye-laws relating to pilots of coasting steamers should be published for three weeks successively in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and, if no valid objection be in the meantime taken to it, a notification approving it should be published:—No. 3.—Every such pilot must obtain and hold a license issued under the signature and seal of the Trustees of the Port. Such license shall entitle him to pilot coasting steamers on the passage to and fro between the open sea and any part of the harbour and to and fro from any part of the harbour to any other part thereof, except that a vessel, though in charge of such pilot, shall on no account take up any berth in the harbour amongst the shipping unless such berth shall have first been allotted to the vessel by the Port Officer. Such a license may at any time be withdrawn by the order of the Trustees and shall on withdrawal be returned to the Secretary to the Trustees at their office.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 2nd August 1895, forwarding an application from Fuckeer Mahomed Syrang, Pilot Schooner No. 2, for an invalid pension; stating that the applicant has been declared by the Medical Adviser of the Port Department to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further service in consequence of paralysis; and recommending that he be granted a pension of Rs. 9-13-6 a month, to which he is entitled. Read memo. by the Acting Secretary, dated 30th August 1895, saying that the applicant has a continuous record of service from the date he joined to the present time with the exception of a break of two months, which may be condoned or counted as leave without pay, his service before and after the break having been uninterrupted. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 3rd September 1895.

Resolution.—The break in the applicant's service of two months may be condoned and an invalid pension of Rs. 9-13-6 per mensem may be granted to him with effect from the date of the medical certificate declaring him unfit.

Read letter from Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Bayley, solicitors to the Municipality, Bombay, addressed to Messrs. Little & Co. as solicitors to the Trustees, and dated 2nd September 1895, stating, with reference to the alternative suggestions made by the Trustees' solicitor for the provision of a clause in the conveyance regarding the use of the land at Tank Bunder sold to the Municipality for the site of a burial-ground, that the Municipality do not think that Government in sanctioning the sale of the land meant it to be a condition that the land should be necessarily used as a burial-ground; and observing that inasmuch as the immediate provision of a burial-ground is a matter of urgent necessity and as it is not, so far as can at present be foreseen, the intention of the Municipality to put the land to any other purpose, they are instructed to say, without prejudice to the legal rights of the Municipality and subject to the approval of the Corporation, that the following modification of the alternative proposal suggested by the Trustees' solicitor may be adopted, namely:—That it may be provided in the deed that, in case the Municipality may any time hereafter propose to sell or use the site or any portion thereof for any purpose other than a burial-ground, they should inform the Port Trustees of such their desire and offer back to them so much of the land as they may so propose to sell, or use otherwise, at the then fair market value of the land; such value to be determined by the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Port Trust jointly, or in case of difference between them, by an umpire to be appointed by them, and that, in case the Trustees shall not intimate their acceptance of such offer within two months after receiving it, the Municipality shall be at liberty to deal with such land in the manner they propose, and that it may also be provided that any portion of the land once used for burial purposes shall remain in that use. Read letter from Mr. E. F. Nicholson, solicitor to the Trustees, dated 5th September 1895, forwarding the above letter from Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, for instructions, saying that the main point in difference appears to be the value of the land when retaken over by the Port Trustees.

Resolution.—The proposal may be agreed to.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 20th August 1895, intimating, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 5th March 1895, that he does not see his way to ask Government to declare warehouse B at the Victoria Dock to be a warehouse under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act unless such portion of it as is to be used for bonded goods is partitioned off from the rest and provided with a separate entrance; and suggesting that, in considering the question of partitioning off the bonding section of warehouse B, the Trustees might consider the advisability of providing space for garbling and other operations such as might lawfully be performed in bond, there being no place in Bombay where goods can be garbled for re-exportation without forfeiting their claim to drawback, and that the pent adjoining the warehouse might be used for garbling. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th August 1895, recommending that, as there is no present demand for the accommodation of bond goods at the Victoria and Prince's Docks, the question may be allowed to remain in abeyance until such time as the demand presents itself, but if the Trustees consider that the time has come and that such accommodation should be provided, then the south end bay of D warehouse may be partitioned off as an experimental measure for bond goods as required by the Collector of Customs; and suggesting that, if the pent be used for garbling or other purposes for drawback goods, rent for space occupied should be charged for at Rs. 30 per catty of 500 square feet per mensem. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee, recommending that the end of D warehouse be partitioned off as suggested by the Traffic Manager, and that the pent be allowed to be used for garbling, &c., as suggested by the Collector of Customs.

Resolution.—Subject to Customs' approval, the Trustees agree to the Traffic Manager's proposals as regards partitioning off the end of warehouse D to form a bonded warehouse and to the use of the pent being allowed for garbling on the terms mentioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Engineer, dated 29th August 1895, requesting that he may be allowed the use of the Dry Dock caisson from 17th to 23rd September 1895 inclusive, to enable him to caulk and repair the 66-feet gates of the Prince's Dock, and that no engagements for the Dry Dock be made during that period.

Note.—The Engineer's request has been acceded to.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th Sept. 1895.	Total from 1st April to 6th Sept 1895.	For week ending 6th Sept. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 6th Sept 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	17	445	18	439
,, out of harbour	16	464	12	454
,, transported.	17	293	12	324
,, attended to.	1	32	...	34
,, warped	3	32	3	40
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS:—				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	6	200	9	226
Victoria Dock ...	11	206	7	192
Total ...	17	406	16	418
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock ...	9	200	7	223
Victoria Dock ...	7	209	7	199
Total ...	16	409	14	422
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	13	—	13	—
Victoria Dock ...	12	—	12	—
Total ...	25	—	25	—
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS:—				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	3	73	1	53
Victoria ,, ,, ,,	2	37	3	25
Total	5	110	4	78

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BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co's cotton circular dated Hongkong, August 28, says:—Very little, if any material change has transpired in the market during the past fortnight. Holders, owing to heavy stocks and the collapse of speculation at Bombay have been easy quitters without leading to any very extensive business but a decline in rates generally of about a dollar. There was some demand for No. 10 of lower prices from Shanghai, and this demand, in very many cases, was supplied by Chinese dealers from their own holdings. The other counts were in moderate request mostly for immediate wants. No. 16 of approved spinnings might have been somewhat eagarly taken at this time of the year, but the required qualities being not on spot were not much spoken of. In Shanghai the demand for No. 10 of lower prices is attributed to absence of No. 16 on spot, and the lower count was indented for from here to supply the place of the latter. Sales during the fortnight amount to 6,500 bales comprising about

1,800	bales of No.	20	sold at	$78 to $85
750	,, ,,	16	,,	$72 to $80
1,200	,, ,,	12	,,	$66 to $74½
2,000	,, ,,	10	,,	$61 to $70 and 76
150	,, ,,	8-8	,,	$58 to $64½

living unsold stocks—after deducting 5,000 bales shipped to Shanghai and Coast Ports—at 30,300 bales consisting of about 11,500 of No. 20—2,000 of 16—2,000 of 12—13,500 of 10—and 1,500 of 6-8. Exchange on India has further risen the last two days, and is now quoted at Rs. 197 wire and 197½ post.

In Shanghai there was rather more inquiry owing to favourable advices from the country markets, and there was a rise of about half a tael in some approved spinnings especially of Nos. 16 and 10. Sales inclding forward ones of goods from Hongkong total a fair average of 7,000 bales comprising about 3,500 of No. 20—1,500 of 16—and 2,000 of 10. Unsold stocks are computed at about 13,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 273 wire and post.

In Japan of Indian Yarn only Ripon and Coorla No. 20 are asked for. Other threads are simply supplanted by local manufactures of which, with moderate sales, No. 16 is quoted at $ 81·50 and No. 20 at $ 83·50.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade, Difference of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·695	WNW	5	9·0	76·0	48	...	13·38		−10·77
Agra	29·697	SW	6	9·8·5	77·7	64	...	20·25		−4·62
Cawnpore ...	29·718	Calm	3	9·5·9	79·1	78	...	23·76		...
Allahabad ...	29·663	Calm	2	9·6·1	78·3	67	...	22·81		−10·02
Jhansi.....	29·715	W	4	9·6·1	77·2	67	...	25·27		−6·24
Jacobabad..	29·691	Calm	1	9·9·0	77·1	73	...	3·03		−0·70
Karachi	29·744	SW	14	8·9·0	77·3	77	...	4·69		−1·57
Jeypore	29·705	W	3	9·7·1	73·0	77	0·02	21·22		−4·09
Ajmere	29·775	SW	4	8·9·4	75·6	72	...	22·11		+3·74
Deesa	29·775	W	7	9·7·3	73·0	67	...	13·76		−10·67
Ahmedabad	29·779	NW	2	9·4·2	77·1	73	...	30·68		...
Bhuj	29·793	NW	12	9·4·5	72·9	74	...	11·87		−1·19
Rajkot	29·774	NW	7	9·4·9	70·8	75	...	17·24		−3·59
Veraval	29·780	Calm	4	8·5·1	76·8	83	...	14·96	

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday at 107 11-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 117¼. About £300,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount remained at 5/8 for short London Bills, and at 7/8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The quotation for 3½ per cent Rupee Securities on Saturday (mutilated in transmission) was 5-16 per cent. lower at £61 1-16; but on Monday there was a recovery of 1-16 per cent., at £61 1/8. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London yesterday at 30½d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1/8 cent cheaper, at 67 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange ¼ cent lower, at 4·89¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 101¼ *Ex Coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·28. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 9d. higher, at 10s. 6d. per ton.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 37½s. per 416 lbs buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady. A correction in the last quotation through Reuter for Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is made, giving 34s. per 416 lbs., as the correct rate.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 200 *East Indians*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4 9-32d.; but Arrivals were 5-64d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 5-64d. for September deliveries, and 4 13-64d. for January-February. In East Indian Cotton, Tinnevelly was 1/8d. higher in both grades. The Manchester market was quieter.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-8 cent per lb. to 8 1-8 cents, while Futures for December were 7 points lower, at 7·97 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 17,000 bales.

Below we give our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, the appearance of which has been delayed by the holidays:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	47,000	85,000	52,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	13,000	17,000	11,000
" " Continent	2,000	7,000	13,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	62,000	124,000	84,000
" exports to U. K. do.	21,000	31,000	22,000
" " to Continent do.	3,000	8,000	20,000
" Stock in the Ports	330,000	234,000	275,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,253,000	1,830,300	2,127,330
" " Surats	143,000	200,970	159,540

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,145,000	914,230	1,079,460
" London	9,000	10,500	6,700
American Afloat	19,000	31,000	24,000
East Indian "	6,000	4,000	4,500
Total	1,179,000	960,130	1,114,660
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 9-32d.	3 27-32d.	4 11-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 1d.	3d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	25-32d.	27-32d.	3-4d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 4,27,275
" " Branches	Dec.	" 1,62,092
Other Deposits	Inc.	" 67,93,963
Government Securities	Inc.	" 64,445
Other Authorized "	Dec.	" 26,812
Loans	Dec.	" 6,35,412
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	" 5,99,519
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 4,60,756
Cash	Inc.	" 70,57,113

The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day for yesterday, when the Bank was closed for the holidays, shows the large increase of 70¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance, at 474¾ lakhs, compared with an addition of 3¾ lakhs disclosed by the previous Return; for though there has latterly been rather more enquiry for accommodation in some quarters, cash has been flowing very freely into the coffers of the Bank, adding nearly 68 lakhs to the amount of Private Deposits last week. The Bank's Cash Balance has been further increased by a material diminution both in Loans and Bills Discounted, the total decrease in trade requirements at the end of the week having been nearly 80 lakhs, compared with a falling off of 8¾ lakhs in the week preceding; the principal items on the other side being a decrease in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and Branches, and an increase in balances with other Banks.

COTTON.—Business in this staple here has been upon a very small scale, to-day, Exporters having bought only 200 Bengal, at Rs. 177; while the Mills have taken but 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 172½; and Dhollera, at Rs. 181 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet; but prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT has been a steady market, but with only a small amount of export business passing, prices remaining unchanged as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-3-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-2-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3-13-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-11-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-9-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-12-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-6-0	"

SEEDS have been in moderate request by shippers, and have been steady in tone. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., and we now quote as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-14-0 " " 3-15-0	"
Do do Cawnpore	" 6-10-0	"
Do Red do	" 6-0-0 " " 6-1-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,534 bales.
Wheat	13,339 cwts.
Linseed	739 "
Rapeseed	2,146 "
Castorseed	2,344 "
Rice	1,340 "

FREIGHTS.—This market re-opened to-day after the holidays duller than ever. A little business has been done for different ports at about 6d. less than last week.

EXCHANGE.—On the re-opening of the Banks to-day 1s. 1 17-32d. was quoted for Telegraphic and Demand, for ready and forward, and a fair amount was taken by the bona-fide trade thereat; and Merchants' Bills at 1s. 1 5-8d. for three months' sight Credits ready, and 1s. 1 21-32d. forward; but the latter class of paper being scarce, both rates receded 1-32d., all round, for near delivery, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1½d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1½d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 17-32d. "
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1 19-32d. "
Francs, 3 do.	1·43¼ "

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1 17-32d.; and Credits at 1s. 1 21-32d. for next year.

GOVERNMENT PAPER re-opened at 108 13-16 for Money, and 108⅝ for Account, the latter rate advancing 1-16 per cent. in a steady market, the closing rates having been 108 13-16 and 108⅝, respectively.

SHARES.—This market re-opened with a quiet feeling; but in several instances an advance in our quotations for Mill Scrip must be noted, say an advance of Rs. 15 each, in David, Lukhmidass, and Morarji Goculdass; of Rs. 10 in Bombay Cotton; and of Rs. 5 each, in Connaught, Hyderabad, and Western India: In Press shares New Indian, have declined Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous, Delhi and Northern India Flour, Oriental Life, and Treacher, are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, say to Rs. 1,450 per share.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 16.

10 p.m.	77·3

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

6 a.m.	75·7
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	83·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BATLIWALLA—September 17, at her residence, Frere Road, Fort, Bai Avabai, widow of the late Dossabhoy Edaljee Batliwalla, and mother of Dinshaw D. Shroff (of Messrs. Ralli Brothers). Deeply regretted. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

KOYAJEE—September 17, at Khetwady, 11th Lane, Bombay, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee, aged 38. Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—September 8, at Simla, the wife of Edward Ernest Clarke, of a daughter.
DONNE—September 1, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain H R Bidonne, the Norfolk Regiment, of a son.
HORROCH—September 7, at Ranikhet, the wife of Surgeon-Captain Horrocks, A M S, of a son.
MITCHELL—August 28, at Raipur, C P, the wife of Mr A P Mitchell, Inspector of Schools, of a daughter.
MORTON—September 7, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant E R Morton, Adjutant 31st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
RUXTON—September 7, at Kalain, Cachar, the wife of C H V Ruxton, of Loobahcherra Tea Estate, of a son.
THUILLIER—September 10, at Dilkoosa, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant H T Thuillier, R E, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAWRIE—YOUL—September 2, at Duklingia, Jorehat, by the Rev E M Haslow, Herbert J Lawrie, of Gotoonga, Jorehat, Assam, to Clara Adele Youl, second daughter of the late Harry Youl, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, eldest son of Sir James Youl, K C M G.

DEATHS.

DALBY—September 4, at Vizagapatam, after a long and painful illness, Sarah Sophia, the beloved wife of Edward James Dalby, Contractor, aged 26 years, 9 months and 18 days.
EATES—September 7, at Allahabad, Archibald Maofred Seddon, the second son of Mrs and Surgeon-Lieutenant A B Eates, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Station Hospital, Allahabad, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

WE learn that the authorities at Simla are still discussing with the Native States of Western India the question of making arrangements with a view to protect the fiscal interests of the Supreme Government, under the altered conditions brought about by the Tariff Act of March, 1894, and the amending Act of last December. With the exception of Cochin and Travancore, all the Native States possessing a sea board with ports, lie between this city and Karachi. In any precise definition their area could be still more narrowed down, for they all lie between the Khovi Creek and the Portuguese possessions lying to the north of Bombay. The States in question are Kutch, Baroda, Junagadh, Bhownugger, Navanagar, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cambay, Morvi, Savantwadi, and Janjira. From time to time during the last half century difficulties have arisen between these States and the British Power in regard to the control of sea board, and the prevention of smuggling into British territory. It would be impossible within reasonable limits to trace the history of those difficulties as regards each of the Feudatories in question. All that is required, however, to obtain a clear view of the existing situation is to take one State, that of Baroda, as typical of all the rest. The selection is especially suitable, for while Baroda has had special difficulties of its own, most of the questions which have arisen in regard to the sea boards of these principalities have been discussed in the first instance between the Gaekwari Durbar and the Government of India. In this as well as in many other matters, what Baroda says to-day is repeated by the other States of Kathiawar to-morrow. As successors of the Peshwa the Government of India have for years claimed all the rights of sea board in Baroda and the other Feudatories concerned, and in virtue thereof have precluded them from opening new ports or exercising any right on the sea board without first obtaining sanction. This view was disputed by the Gaekwar's Government when first advanced in 1859, on the ground that under the terms of the treaty their rights were co-ordinate with those of the Peshwa. On several subsequent occasions, however, the British authorities have acted upon the interpretation of the treaty laid down in 1859. This attitude on the part of the Paramount Power was emphasised six years ago when the recovery of certain bales of cotton, washed ashore on the Nowsaree coast, gave rise to a correspondence, which commenced with a request from the Agent to the Governor-General that the bales should be handed over for disposal to the officer of the British Salt Department. The Gaekwari Durbar replied that the British Indian law, by which the British Customs' authorities were made the custodians of shipwrecked goods, was not applicable to Baroda territory. The Government of India, however, concurred with the Bombay Government in the opinion that the right of jurisdiction over derelict and other goods upon the foreshores of Baroda territory, vested in the Paramount Power, a right which the Secretary of State had some years previously described as "having been sanctioned by prescription and acquiesced in by his Highness the Gaekwar for a long series of years." One reason assigned by the the Viceroy-in Council for regarding the waiving or renouncing of the right of the British Government in this respect as being out of the question was that "wreckage, &c., cast upon the shore, is in most cases the property of British subjects, and should therefore be dealt with by British officials, wherever they have jurisdiction, as they are admitted to have over the Baroda foreshores" The Gaekwar's Government do not seem to have been fully convinced by these arguments, for although since the decision derelict goods washed ashore have been handed over to the British Government it has always been under protest.

The Paramount Power has been equally jealous of its rights in restricting the making of new ports in the Kathiawar States. Only recently the Bombay Government refused to grant to the Baroda Durbar permission for a port to be opened at Dabka, on the ground that such a step "would involve not merely increased expense to the British tax-payer as well as loss of revenue, but also graver difficulties in regard to the administration of customs and opium, and in the working of the Arms Act which might lead to serious misunderstandings." The question has been referred to the authorities at Simla, and according to information which reaches us, has not yet been settled. But while the British Government has been chary of allowing the Durbar to exercise some of the privileges which it has desired, the right of the Baroda Government to levy taxes called cesses, but which were port dues in everything but the name, has repeatedly been recognised. On two or three occasions, however, —first in 1845, then in 1848, and again in 1867—proposals have been made by the Bombay Administration for the commutation of these cesses. In 1879 Sir Richard Temple's Government proposed that it should collect the port dues at all ports on the Purna, Ambika, and Mavasa rivers, in lieu of the cesses levied by the Baroda State, which was to receive a moiety of the net proceeds as compensation for this loss of revenue. These cesses are levied in regard to vessels beached along the banks of the rivers in question, whether in Baroda or British territory, and the average annual income derivable from them has been about Rs. 9,000. In 1881 Sir James Fergusson modified the proposal of his predecessor by offering to pay the port dues collection to the Durbar up to a maximum of one thousand rupees. The Gaekwar's Government in 1886 referred the matter to the Viceroy-in-Council, with an expression of opinion that the amount offered was "extremely inadequate," and we believe a spasmodic correspondence regarding it has since been carried on. Thirty years ago, the Native States of the Presidency possessing sea boards were admitted into the category of British Indian ports on condition that they engaged to impose on their foreign trade export and import duties not lower than those in force in British India. In other words the States were required to give a guarantee not to underbid the Government of India and draw trade out of its natural course by lower duties and lighter port dues than those of British India. Under this arrangement the Native States have had the advantage of being able to send their goods to British Indian ports, free of duty, while at the same time they have retained their right to levy what import duties they please on goods from British ports. When the Anglo-Portuguese commercial treaty was ratified fifteen years ago, the Gaekwar's Government was asked whether it was willing to become a party to the treaty. The reply of Sir Madhavrao was to the effect that the Baroda State was content with the existing state of things, and did not wish to participate in the new arrangement. However, the British delegate for the treaty visited Baroda and discussed the question with officers of the State in detail, and ultimately the Gaekwar agreed to be a party to the treaty, a course which was also adopted by the other Feudatories. The treaty was terminated in 1892, and since then the Native States have proceeded on the lines laid down in 1865.

A new feature was introduced into the situation by the imposition of the Tariff duties last year, which necessitated a change in the regulations relating to "the levy of duties on goods crossing the frontier of certain foreign European settlements in India and of the territories of certain Native States." Since the passing of the Tariff Act, the Government of India have proposed to the Native States on the Kathiawar coast, that an arrangement should be arrived at by which the Custom Houses and the Customs staff at the ports should be controlled by officials of the British Government. The principalities in question have been informed that there is not the slightest desire on the part of the Paramount Power to interfere with their internal fiscal arrangements, the only objects sought being "to ensure the States obtaining the revenues to which they have a right on the import of goods consumed within their limits, and the British Government obtaining the revenue from goods dutiable under the law, which are passed into British India from Native States." This latter object could be attained by the establishment of preventive frontier lines, but as such a course would undoubtedly tend to harass and restrict the trade of the States with British India, Lord Elgin has asked the Feudatories concerned to accept the "more advantageous alternative" of British control of the Custom House, the Government of India, retaining out of the net collections, "only so much as upon any system of calculation or estimate agreed upon, represents the duties at Tariff rates upon goods which will pass into British India." Ther remainder, of the collections would be regarded as "the legitimate revenue of the Native States concerned." The Feudatories are offering some strong objections to these proposals, which they regard as subversive of treaty rights, and as calculated to impair the integrity of their control of internal affairs. In the case of Baroda it has been pointed out that the ports are so far distant from British talukas that in the absence of proper facilities for the conveyance of goods it is improbable that it would answer the purpose of any merchant wishing to evade the British duty, to land his goods at Kodinar or Dwarka with the object of transporting them across the frontier. The existing Customs Preventive line across Kathiawar is considered to be adequate for the prevention of smuggling. It is pointed out that the duties levied in the Baroda ports (mainly corresponding with the duties imposed in British India in 1867) are higher in most instances than those which have been levied under the new Tariff. The Feudatories have suggested that as an alternative to the complications to which the British establishment for collecting dues would give rise, the State officials should collect the duties on goods ultimately to pass into the British District and make over the collection to the British Government. The issues involved have so important a bearing on the question of the relations of the Paramount Power with the Feudatories that there is no wonder that the authorities at Simla are slow to pass final orders on the subject.

THE provision of a wholesome water-supply to towns and villages of the Central Provinces has improved health and lowered the death-rate, and the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, just issued, shows that the onward march has not yet ceased. The most important scheme for provision of water undertaken during the year, it is shown, was the Khandwa Water-Works, which are now fairly in hand. This town, says the Chief Secretary, habitually suffers in the hot weather for want, not only of good water, but of water of any kind. It is a place of some commercial importance and a railway junction, and the provision of a good and sufficient water-supply was urgently necessary in the interests of the general public as well as of the town. The Chief Commissioner made it a condition of the undertaking that the inhabitants should accept, if necessary, a water-rate double as heavy as that imposed in Raipur. This was promptly agreed to by the Municipal Committee, and their decision was confirmed by a meeting of the citizens. The works were started after the rains. The engineering difficulties, however, turned out to be greater than was anticipated, but there is no reason to doubt the ultimate success of the project. Water-works schemes have also been taken up for Wardha, Bhandara, and Harda. In both Wardha and Bhandara very valuable assistance has been given by private liberality, and the eagerness for an improved water-supply spreads fast through the Provinces. The Jubbulpore drainage and improved water-supply scheme has also made satisfactory progress. Reference is made to the fact that the Chief Commissioner was last year compelled by want of funds to withhold the Provincial grant for village sanitation. There seems to have been some misapprehension on the subject. At first it was thought that it was intended to stop work altogether, whereas the Chief Commissioner had, of course, no objection to local funds and village contributions, the latter of which constituted in 1893 some three-fourths of the whole sum available, being utilised as fully as possible. This misapprehension arose from the uncertainty as to whether village sanitation work was a provincial or local undertaking, an uncertainty which has now been removed by the Chief Commissioner's definite ruling on the point. The Village Sanitation Act was not extended to any new village during the year, but it was withdrawn from two in Saugor and one in Damoh, where it appeared to the Chief Commissioner that sufficient action had been taken to provide a sufficient water-supply, and where the prevailing scarcity rendered reduction of taxation imperative. However, the Sanitary authorities are going in the right direction, and much further progress will doubtless be reported next year.

THOUGH the external land trade of the province of Sind and British Baluchistan for the official year 1894-95 was not equal to that of the previous year, it was well above the average, the local value being over eighty-seven lakhs of rupees. The trade with Afghanistan shows a diminution of eleven and a-half per cent.; that with Kandahar, Zhob, Loralai, and Gwunsel exhibits a decline, whilst the trade with Ghazni has entirely dwindled away. Fruit and nuts form the principal articles of import, wool coming next, and in both of these commodities both the quantities and prices show an improvement. The most noticeable feature of the year was that the export trade made remarkable progress in cotton piece-goods, both European and Indian, against a heavy decline in these articles in the preceding year. The trade advanced also in indigo and sugar (refined), and declined chiefly in grains, iron, oils, other kinds, silk (manufactured), gunny bags, and tobacco. The total quantity of cotton piece-goods (European), exported during the year under report amounted to maunds 11,495 against maunds 5,528 in the year previous. In cotton piece-goods (Indian) there is also an improvement of maunds 2,472 over the previous year's figures, which were maunds 35,823 against maunds 38,295 in the year under review. The increase in both cases has been ascribed to a better demand consequent upon the prosperity of the people owing to favourable rains.

THE executive of that prosperous concern, the Bombay Tramway Company, have shown great activity of late in making extensions to their system. Although some of the additions are comparatively short, they afford great convenience to the residents of the localities concerned. The latest proposal of the company is to extend their lines from the foot of the Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, to the entrance of Mount Road. This short addition to the system when carried out will prove of great convenience to the residents of Mazagon and its surrounding neighbourhood.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Thames, with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden, at 7 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive, at noon, on Sunday.

THE Parsee *Punch* for September is a more than usually amusing number. It contains many humorous allusions to current topics both at Home and in India, and has excellent sketches of, among others, Mr. Justice Tyebjee (after his many entertainments), Mr. Dharamsi, Mr. Roughton ruling Mr. Cuffe and Mr. Mehta out of order, Dr. Bahadurjee, Mr. Turner, the coroner, and Mr. Hemming. Sketches of the two last-named gentlemen are given over the legend "The Stinging Wasp and the Coroner," the reference being to an incident in the recent Duarte inquest.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent, writing from Porebunder, on Friday last, says that the trial has been postponed owing to a serious disagre

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KUCHENG COMMISSION.

PEKIN, SEPT. 16.

The Mandarins continue to obstruct the enquiries which are being made by the Kucheng Commission.

REBELLION IN FOKIEN PROVINCE.

A rebellion has broken out on the borders of the Fokien Province, and the Government officials have fled to Hengneng, leaving the district at the mercy of the insurgents.

Troops are advancing to the district.

GERMAN CONCESSIONS ON THE PEIHO.

Germany is negociating with the Viceroy of Tientsin for the cession to Germany of a piece of land on the River Peiho similar to the English and French concessions.

FRESH BUTCHERIES IN THE CONGO STATE.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Mr. W. R. Greene, M.P., has received a letter from Uganda, which states that Capt. Lothaire shot one hundred of the late Mr. Stokes's followers because they refused to join him.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

Lord Beaumont was found dead to-day. He was shot while out shooting. His death is believed to have been accidental.

THE EVACUATION OF LEAO-TONG PENINSULA.

Germany has decided to support the Russo-French measures to hasten the Japanese evacuation of the Leao-tong Peninsula.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Silver Party has stated that if business continues to improve the Silver Question is dead.

This is regarded here as an important utterance.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 17.

The s. s. Thames, with the mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 a. m., to-day, and the Ballaarat, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

NASIK, SEPT. 17.

The Silver Cup, presented by the Nasik Gymkhana for competition on handicap, was played for this morning. Twenty competitors entered for this event, and Mr. Fraser, of Nagpur, proved to be the winner from scratch with two steady rounds of 46 and 48—total 94. Mr. Reid, of Bombay, was second with 96 from scratch, which, however, Mr. Playfair, of Bombay, and Mr. Duxbury, Nasik, equalled with their nett scores. Rev. Mr. Gray made a good 98 from scratch, his second round being 44, which equals the record round in competitions for the present. The ground is, however, now getting harder and faster, and a lower return is to be expected. The rest of the players in this handicap competition achieved their centuries. The Allied Pairs Competition was played off this afternoon on a handicap, once round the gentlemen's links, resulting in a win for Mrs. Unwin and Rev. Mr. Gray with the nett score of 53. Miss M. Whitton and Mr. Penny, who played from scratch, were second with 54, and Mrs. Barlow and Mr. Stewart and Mrs. Hatch and Mr. Reid tied for the third place with the nett score of 55. Eleven pairs competed. The committee have decided to hold the general meeting of the members of the club on Friday afternoon next, instead of on Saturday. The question of the club's moving its head-quarters to Poona from here is one of the matters to be discussed at the general meeting.

THE BAHREIN RISING.

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

The report received yesterday, of the serious riots in Bahrein on the 6th instant, has been confirmed by telegram. It appears that Captain Pelly, Commanding the H. M. S. Sphinx, owing to the most threatening attitude of the populace, sunk thirty-six of their dhows by firing upon them. Afterwards Captain Pelly warned the inhabitants that if any more trouble was given he intended to take serious action.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

The 5th Bengal Cavalry leave Nowgong during the month for Howrah, where they arrive on the 5th December.

The reliefs of the 17th Bombay Infantry stand fast at Bhuj, and the 23rd Bombay Infantry move from Rajkot to Nusseerabad.

The 5th Company of Madras Sappers leave Bangalore for Chitral on the 20th.

The 2nd Royal Scots leave Belgaum on the 23rd instant for Madras, for embarkation by H. M. S. Warren Hastings.

FATALITY FROM SNAKE-BITE.

The Home Department will shortly issue a resolution on the fatality from snake-bite and wild animals. The statistics show practically no material improvement.

CHITRAL NEWS.

General Low's final Chitral Despatches will be fully published in next Saturday's *Gazette of India*.

Several other officers are honourably mentioned for good service during the late campaign.

The Commander-in-Chief is believed to be very well pleased with the condition of troops he inspected across the frontier and with the manner in which the arrangements for their withdrawal are made. It is expected that the retirement will be completed by the 28th instant.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

A telegram received to-day states that the Pamir Commission should reach India now in a few days. The party is in excellent health, and, as stated yesterday, the delimitation work, on the whole, has been completed most satisfactorily.

Latest news from General Gerard confirms the report that the Pamir Commission was to break up on the 13th instant.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR IN CHITRAL.

During the tours of the Commander-in-Chief in Chitral, his Excellency held a long interview with the Khan of Dir, with whom he discussed our future arrangements consequent on the occupation by the Khan's levies of the main road to Chitral.

TRANSFER.

Mr. C. Bayley, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the railway branch to the office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, at Allahabad.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S TOUR.

Dr. Cleghorn, Surgeon-General with the Government of India will visit the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, during his autumn tour, as previously announced. The Principal Medical Officer, Army Head-quarters, will take practically the same route.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the match, this evening, between the Shropshire Regiment and the Highland Light Infantry, the latter won after a hotly-contested game by three goals to love. The match was very well attended. The final game takes place on Friday.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 17.

Major-General Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry, will settle the details of his tour on his return from England about the middle of October.

TELEGRAPHIC ROUTE TO CHINA.

The Chinese Telegraph Department reports that the Bhamo route to China is now all right. Telegrams for China will be accepted at senders' risk.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 17.

The Polo Tournament finals were played off to-day. The elements and the ground were favourable. The Paigah team, as was expected, had the best of the game throughout, but the Lancers played well, preventing them from scoring more than two goals and three subsidiaries. The Paigah team were most disappointing in their play, not showing by any means the form that they are known to possess, and the same may be said of the Lancers in a double measure, for had they played the best game and shown a better combination and more regard to the keeping of their places and riding off their opponents, they should have put in a much better show. The game was by no means exciting, and Captain Gordon's fine black smart pony coming down in an awful cropper in the third round, and being evidently seriously hurt, seemed to put a damper on the Lancers' play. Captain Gordon got off by getting thrown clear. Lady Sandhurst presented the cup, and Captain Lecky called for cheers for the winning team and Lady Sandhurst. The teams were composed as before.

In the first period the Lancers defended the south end, and the Paigah the wall goal. The ball was thrown to the Paigah, who took it straight to the Lancers' goal, but the Lancers' back saved it, and brought it to the centre. Colonel Jones hit and made for a goal, but was soon driven away. The Paigah brought back the ball, and made one subsidiary.

In the second period the Lancers got on, but their over-riding prevented them taking advantage of the ball being brought into. Both the teams were over-riding badly. The Lancers got a free hit, but nothing happened until time of call. Result as before.

In the third period the Paigah attacked the ball first, and made for a goal, but a nasty accident happened to Captain Gordon's pony, and the Paigah made one subsidiary, soon followed by one goal. Time was next called. Score: Paigah one goal and two subsidiaries to the Lancers *nil*.

In the fourth period the Paigah got on again running well for the goal, but a cross was given to the Lancers. Up and down sharp play followed; and the Lancers got another foul. The Lancers made a straight run for the goal, but were soon driven out.

In the fifth period, when only 5½ minutes were left, both played up well; the Paigah again attacked the ball, which went wide. The Lancers claimed for a foul, and hit in front of the Paigah territory. Nothing resulted. The Paigah next made another subsidiary, and time was called. Score: Paigah 2 goals and 3 subsidiaries to the Lancers *nil*.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Industrial Conference met again to-day, at Heerabag. The following resolutions were put and carried:—

It was proposed by the Honourable Mr. Tilak, and seconded by Mr. Limaye, of Islampur, that the best thanks of this Conference be conveyed to the Maharajah of Kolhapur's Government for the industrial survey they were pleased to make of their province at the request of this Conference; that the report of industrial survey of Kolhapur, now received by the Conference, practically illustrates several beneficial features attributed to such survey, and this Conference resolves that the Government of Bombay be again asked to order an industrial survey of this province.

Proposed by Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, and seconded by Mr. Bhade, of Barsi, that the Government of Bombay be requested to readjust the distribution of recommendatory seats in the Legislative Council, so as to give adequate representation to the native mercantile community of Poona: Mr. Jalnapurkar proposed, and Mr. Dhurandhare, of Kolhapur, seconded, that the Municipality of Poona, having promised liberal financial support on the maintenance of an Analytical Laboratory, this Conference appoints a committee, composed of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee, the Hon'bles Ranade and Tilak, and Dr. Deshmukh, to raise and obtain subscriptions to meet the initial cost. Progress to be reported at the next Conference.

Mr. Ramnarayan Oomarchand proposed, and Vishnu Narayen Apte seconded, that the Government of India having full power to decide the question of Import Duties on Imported Cottons and the Excise Duty on Local Productions, this Conference recommends that inasmuch as the excise duty on Indian mill productions is likely to injure this very large industry, the Government of India may take such steps as to them might seem fit to protect the Indian interests.

After the sitting was over, the delegates were entertained at an evening party. Amongst those present were the Chiefs of Kurundwad. The Conference will sit again to-morrow morning.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* Y. M. C. A. C. C.

A cricket match, played between the above two teams, resulted in a complete defeat of the latter. Poona made 270 runs for eight wickets down, and declared their innings closed at 1-30 p.m. Greig made 139 runs, Poore 45, Wilkins 22, and Krickenbeck 17. Bombay Young Men's Christian Association went for their second innings and made 96, Harrington scoring 40 and Wood 10 for their side. Poona thus won the match by an innings and 75 runs.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, SEPT. 17.

Mr. Narayenrow Ghumunde visited this station, for collecting subscriptions for the ensuing National Congress at Poona. He was given an enthusiastic reception. He leaves for Yawal to-morrow, thoroughly satisfied in therealization of the object at heart.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here yesterday evening.

PENANG, SEPT. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 17.

The French mail steamer E. Simons, from Suez, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Penang, for Bombay, (to-day), the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quieter.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101½ ex.
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 1-8
Bar Silver	30¼

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The annual ball given by the members of the Club of Western India came off on Wednesday, and was a brilliant success. Great praise is due to the committee for the great trouble and thought, which they must have expended on every detail. The ball commenced at 9-30, and by that time a crowd of people had assembled. The guests were received at the entrance by Lieutenant-Colonel-Brigade-Surgeon Hay, honorary secretary, and then made their way into the ball-room, which was beautifully decorated. The gardens of the Club were all hung with Chinese lanterns, and the paths outlined with rows of coloured "butties," and large stands of lights arranged in all sorts of devices were placed here, there, and everywhere. The effect was brilliant in the extreme, and one would have thought all must be thoroughly satisfied and happy in this fairy land of light and loveliness. But as I wandered about feeling full of admiration for the scene around me, I was amused to hear many a whispered complaint, from various couples who were seeking, in vain, for "kala juggars" none were to be found. It was a highly respectable ball. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst arrived about 10 o'clock. I noticed some very smart and becoming dresses. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst was in white, Mrs. Harrison wore a particularly handsome dress of brocaded satin, Mrs. Blomfield was in black and white, Mrs. Kirk entirely in black, looked extremely well. Mrs. Charles wore a pretty eau-de-nil dress trimmed with mauve, Mrs. Keene wore a bright yellow silk, Mrs. Ridley white and pink, and there were numbers more which I cannot remember sufficiently well to describe.

An elaborate supper was served about 11-30, after which many people left, but by far the greater number danced with great spirit till the small hours of Thursday morning. The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry played a beautiful selection of dance music during the evening.

On Friday the ever hospitable regiment, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, gave one of the most brilliant entertainments that have ever been witnessed in Poona. Invitations to the "Venetian Fete" had been issued to all Poona some weeks previous, and it was with considerable anxiety that we all watched the somewhat threatening sky on Friday afternoon. Fortunately the weather except for one short shower, was beautifully fine and warm. Soon after 9 o'clock carriages rolled up in quick succession to the entrance of the Boat Club, which was all brilliantly illuminated with arches covered with innumerable colored lights and flags. The guests on alighting were received by Colonel Seppings and Major Sparks, and afterwards at the entrance of the garden by Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. Hunt. From the verandah of the Boat Club the scene, looking down on the river, was enchanting. A pontoon bridge had been thrown across the Mula by the Sappers and Miners, which was gaily hung with flags and lamps, and the letters K. O. Y. L. I. were arranged in the centre and illuminated, a crown of fairy lamps surmounting them. In the middle of the river a concert platform had been erected, which was a blaze of colored lights, and a little above this a string of Chinese lanterns stretched right across the river. From the concert platform strains of sweet music were wafted across the water. The well-known glee the "Venetian Boat Song" sounded particularly lovely. The programme was as follows:—

March	Grand Imperial ..... Band 28th Pioneers.
Overture	Le Cheval de Bronze ... Band K. O. Y. L. I.
Valse	Estramadura ..... Band 28th Pioneers.
Glee	Venetian Boat Song ... .
Glee	Dawn of Day ....
Grand Military Fantasia	..... Band K. O. Y. L. I.
Selection	His Excellency ..... Band 28th Pioneers.
Glee	Jingle Bells ....
Glee	Lazily, Drowsily ....

FIRE-WORKS.

Morceau	Alpine Echoes ..... Band K. O. Y. L. I.
Glee	Come where my Love lies Dreaming.
Cavatina	Belisario ... . Band 28th Pioneers.
Selection	My Sweetheart ..... Band K. O. Y. L. I.
Glee	Who is that Calling ... .
Glee	Good Night ....
Valse	Sweet Vows ..... Band 28th Pioneers.
Selection	Cloches de Corneville ... Band K. O. Y. L. I.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

The following ladies and gentlemen helped in singing the glees:—Mrs. Pottinger, Miss Fletcher, Miss Batty, Miss Turnbull, Messrs. Crowe, Deas, Haworth, Hall, Cook, and Longhurst, Captain Davidson, and Captain Ottley. The bank of the opposite side of the river was arranged with comfortably furnished tents, and numberless carpets and chairs, dotted about in all directions. In the early part of the evening this side was largely patronized, perhaps because the view, looking back on the blaze of lights, and the multi-coloured reflections in the water, was so beautiful. Perhaps because the music wafted on the wings of the wind, across the quiet water, was better heard, perhaps because it was darker, and quieter, perhaps because there were chairs arranged here and there, in delightful, rural seclusion amid long grass and babul-thorns. I wonder if any engagements came off? A few people cruised about in boats. I was told some were seen a considerable way down the river. A grand display of fire-works was sent off about 11-30—rockets, Roman candles, crackers, and many others—the effect over the water being very beautiful. A splendid supper was served in a large tent about midnight, and soon after this some of the guests began to depart, though the many reluctant to leave so attractive a scene remained till the last item on the programme had been played. The hospitalities of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst are unbounded. On Thursday, the 12th, and Saturday, the 14th, all Poona was invited to Ganeshkhind to witness the best theatricals that have been seen here for a long time. The piece was entitled "In honour bound," and the caste was as follows:—

Sir George Carlyon, Q.C., M.P.	Mr. Harwood.
Philip Graham	Mr. Wollesley.
Lady Carlyon	Mrs. LeMesurier.
Rose Dalrymple	Mrs. Foster.

A remarkably pretty stage had been erected at the conservatory end of the ball-room. As the curtain rose a drawing-room scene, arranged in the most artistic manner, was presented. The furniture and walls were draped with pale yellow plush silk table, covered with photographs and nick-nacks, were dotted about, and quantities of beautiful ferns, palms, and flowers added greatly to the effect. The proscenium was draped in heavy folds of red silk, and two magnificent vases were placed on either side of the stage. The acting was excellent. More than this I need not say, for it would be unnecessary indeed to sing the praises of the four performers whose talents are already so well known. The hearty applause that rang through the crowded hall, testified to the thorough appreciation of the piece. The curtain fell about 10-45, and the guests were then entertained at supper.

The final in the Harris Football Tournament, which had resulted in a draw on Wednesday afternoon, was played off, on Friday, at 4-30, before an immense crowd of spectators, and resulted in a win for the Loyal North Lancashire. The win was a very popular one, and hearty cheers resounded over the ground. The cup was presented by General Nairne to Mr. Woodward, the captain of the Lancashire team.

THE INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, under the command of Captain W. Chandler, will sail to-day for Madras and Calcutta, with Major C. T. Robinson, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant A. F. Cooke, Yorkshire L.I., Surgeon-Major J. K. Kanga, I.M.S., and two followers, as passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, in command of Lieutenant A. W. McArthur, sailed yesterday for Cannanore, where she will embark the detachment of the 13th Madras Infantry, for conveyance to Madras.

Mr. Henry Frowde will shortly publish, for the first time in a complete shape, Sir William Wilson Hunter's "Old Missionary," the realistic view of Asiatic missions, which attracted so much attention in the *Contemporary Review* about six years ago.

After the return to Rome of Cardinal Ledochowski, who is at present in the Tyrol (says the *Standard's* Rome correspondent), steps will be taken with the object of coming to an agreement with the English Government respecting the nomination of the new Apostolic Delegate for India, in substitution of Mgr. Ladislaus Zalewski, who is destined to succeed Mgr. Satolli at Washington.

THE ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY *VS.* THE ROYAL SCOTS.

A very large crowd—even greater than that which collected on the Cooperage last Saturday—assembled yesterday afternoon, when the second tie of the first round in the Rovers' Association Football Tournament was played off on the Cooperage between the Durhams and the Royal Scots. The match had been particularly interesting, because the Durhams have defeated the Scots in Poona, while both these teams competed for Harris Cup a few days ago. The form displayed by the Scots last year was so capital and their match for championship played under the auspices of the Rovers had left such a good impression on the mind of the Bombay public that it was thought the Durhams must play wonderfully well to outplace this champion team. With all these facts in view the spectators soon made the Scots their favourites. They appeared to be much more masters of the game, and their opponents were completely out-done. To some extent the game was one-sided, the ball being for the most part played in the Durhams' region and the Scots being on the offensive throughout. The Durhams did not fail to make a good show, and though they did not score anything their form was very good. Some of their performances were loudly applauded by an appreciative crowd and their attempt to repulse the enemies, whom they found too strong to beat, was admirable. The game was commenced at ten minutes past five o'clock, the Durhams defending the Band-stand goal and the Scots taking care of the posts at the Cooperage end. For ten minutes the game was even, the leather being kept pretty near the centre of the arena. But immediately the Scots assumed the aggressive, and a powerful kick from Goring sent the leather in the Durhams' region. The Scots forwards started with a beautiful passing. So clever was this performance that the spectators were surprised to see them send the ball just to the point where one of their own men was waiting for it. The passing was both smart and active, and the opponents were quite at a loss to check the progress. Then some light took place just in front of the Durhams' goal, and in spite of the strong defence of their backs and the goal-keeper Jenkinson the ball was steered speedily between the posts and the leather found a quiet corner in the nets. The losing side kicking the ball from the centre spot their rivals again took up the attack and until the half time whistle was piped did not allow the leather to be repulsed any further than a few yards from the enemies' camp. The game was very fast and plucky, attempts were made to secure some more goals, but the kicks proved either a little too high so as to land the ball on the top of the net over the cross-bar or too wide when the ball went past either posts. The goal-keeper of the Durhams was continuously pressed, and was hardly allowed breathing space. Their backs in two instances did most valuable service in repulsing the Scots back to their own camp, when the latter were very nearly on the point of scoring. In the second half play was confined to the southern part of the arena, and encouraged by the score which stood in their favour the Scots commenced a more dashing style. There was nothing to stop them from working up the ball into the enemies' camp, and so gracefully was the passing performed that their opponents were even taken aback. The Durhams were tired of defending their goal, and in spite of all their efforts to repulse the enemies they allowed their defence to be broken through. Thrice did the goal-keeper took possession of the leather, and thrice did he fly it back into a safer place, but the Scots' forwards returned it as many times. Jenkinson again made an attempt to sail the ball between the posts into the net. The goal-keeper however readily responded to it by returning it quickly, but Sherman was on the look-out for it, and kicking it low sent it into the net, although the goal-keeper tried hard to stop it. The second goal was thus secured by the Scots, and as twenty minutes still remaining to close the game the Durhams made a desperate attempt to equalise matters. But they had a hard XI. to fight with. They carried the leather quite in the teeth of their enemies' stronghold, and one of their wing-men tried a beautiful kick and Duncan, the Scots' goal-keeper for the first time, extended his arms to receive the ball, but the kick was a bit too high. The leather landed on the top of the net, and the Scots' goal kicked it into play. The game at this juncture became very interesting, and the Scots again assumed the aggressive. The Durhams were most earnestly defending during the last ten minutes. When the reference whistled time at 6-10 p.m. as a signal for the cessation of hostilities the Scots, the present winners of the Cup, were declared victorious by two goals to *nil*. The better team had won the match, and they were rightly cheered by the spectators as they walked towards the tents.

The following were the teams:—

DURHAMS.		ROYAL SCOTS.
Corpl McCann	goal	Lieut R W Duncan.
Lieut Mander	backs	Private Goring.
Lieut Corbet	backs	Private Brown.
Private Bassett	½ backs	Private Taite
Lieut Griffiths	½ backs	Private Reynolds
Private MacMahon	½ backs	Private McEwen
Corpl McKiernan	forwards	Lance-Corpl Sharman
Private Solaro	forwards	Private Pepper
Lieut Ginning	forwards	Private Jenkinson
Private Wood	forwards	Private Ryan
Private Harrison	forwards	Private Dignam

Two ties will be played off this afternoon. The Welsh and Royal Artillery will commence at 4 p.m., while the Loyal North Lancashire and the Royal Irish Rifles will start their game at 5 p.m.

An Old Bedford Boy writes:—The attendance at yesterday's match was much larger than on the previous day, most of the seats in the enclosure being occupied, and the ropes well lined by an interested crowd of spectators. The military were strongly represented, the fact of the match being interregimental, serving, no doubt, to attract a greater number. No one could take exception to the weather, which was all that would be desired. If we are as fortunate in the respect throughout the Tournament we shall have little cause to grumble. To turn to the game itself. Throughout the first half the game was of a very even character, the advantage if any being on the side of the Scots. After a good deal of give and take the Scots were fortunate enough to send the leather between the posts. No further addition was made to their score when half time went. On changing ends the Scots showed up to great advantage, their excellent passing eliciting frequent expression of approval from the onlookers. The Durhams did not seem to be playing up so well as in the first half. This in my opinion was due to the want of staying powers. On several occasions the ball was centred to the former but the latter were not in their places. The Scots on the other hand seemed in excellent condition. After one or two futile shots at goal the ball was put through the posts, thereby placing a second goal to their score. Let it be said to the credit of the Durhams that they played up well towards the end, although there was little chance of averting defeat. When the whistle went the Scots remained notorious by 2 goal, to *nil*. It is really quite refreshing to see the game played so scientifically as it was the case yesterday. If the Scots show up as well in their next encounter as they did yesterday they ought to have a good chance of pulling off the cup.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 7 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, on Sunday. The Thames, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, brings the following passengers:—

From London—Lieut H L N Beynon, Mrs Linsay, Mr E H Roebuck, Mr Mrs and Miss Jewitt, Mr Holme, Mr A Roland, Mr Weatherall, Mr W C Hopkins, Mr Hill, Miss Ernsbeyer, Miss Hodge, Miss Curtis, Mr and Mrs Palmer, infant and two children, Mr F H Parratt, Capt Nelson, Mr J Hay, Mr T H Noad.

From Brindisi—Mr G Leslie Smith, Mrs Shimwell, Mr R S Greenshields, Capt and Mrs Wilson, Mr J Cowrey, Major S E Rossister, Mr F Clayton, Mr C W E Montgomery, Mr W Prothero Thomas, Dr J Pollen, Major A C Bailward, Mr Wyles, Mr Cacola, Rev and Mrs Pelly, Mr E Lichfield, Mr Evatt, Mrs FitzGibbon, Mr H S Wheatley.

For Kurrachee—(via Bombay)—Dr Fullerton, Surg-Col F B Scott, Mr Townshend.

For Colombo—Mr H O Hossason, Miss Hossason, Mr and Mrs Osborne, Mr A W Loyd, Mr E Duff, Mr G C Waller.

For Madras—Mr A Mitchell, Mr Matthews, Col W G Thomas, Mr H J Frick, Mr N S Brodie, Capt G A S Tulloch.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND ANNUAL RELIEFS FOR 1895-96.

The following arrangements have been provisionally made for carrying out the reliefs of corps and batteries in the Bombay Command during the ensuing season:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The 1st Field Battery will embark at Southampton on January 15, 1896, in the transport Brittania for conveyance to Bombay, and on arrival, on February 6, will be sailed to Kirkee to take over the guns, horses, equipment, and establishment of the 44th Field Battery R. A.

The 16th Field Battery will embark at the same time and place, and on arrival here will proceed to Kirkee to relieve the 65th Field Battery R. A.

The 22nd Field Battery will leave Nusseerabad for Neemuch on February 5, and en route will halt at Bhilwara from February 11 to February 24, for R. A. Practice Camp.

The 27th Field Battery will leave Kirkee for Nusseerabad, on November 25, halting en route at Mhow Camp for a fortnight, and at Badnawar for R. A. Practice Camp, from January 24 to February 8.

The 35th Field Battery, transferred from Kirkee to Neemuch, will leave on the same date, and will make similar halts at Mhow and Badnawar.

The 44th Field Battery will leave Neemuch for Kirkee on December 12, arriving at Kirkee, on February 6; and after handing over equipment and establishment to the 1st Field Battery they will sail to Bombay for embarkation to England in the Brittania on March 4.

The 65th Field Battery will follow the same programme as the 44th, the only difference being that they will be relieved by the 16th Battery.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 21 Company Southern Division will leave Allahabad, on October 26, for Bombay, for embarkation in H. M. S. Malabar, for Aden, where it will relieve No. 23 Company Eastern Division, which will embark at Aden in the Malabar for Gibraltar, on November 8.

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

No. 2 Mountain Battery R. A. will leave Jutogh on January 16 for Mian Meer, and from thence will sail to Quetta, arriving there on February 18. A party will, however, remain at Mian Meer to hand over Equipment to No. 5 Mountain Battery R.A., which will come down from Quetta on relief, and the march to Rawal Pindi, arriving there on March 11.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.

No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery will leave Edwardesabad on January 27, and march to Fort Sandeman, where one section will be dropped, the remaining two sections continuing march to Loralai, which place will be reached on February 22. Battery marches via Gomal and Zhob routes will then be arranged with Infantry escort.

No. 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery will leave Loralai and Fort Sandeman, on February 24, for Jacobabad. On arrival there, on March 19, they will sail to Karachi, and embark in the R. I. M. steamer Canning for Bombay, and from this city they will march to Poona, arriving there on April 7.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

The 7th Hussars will sail from Mhow to Bombay for embarkation in the transport Victoria, sailing on October 10, for Natal, which port will be reached on October 22. Their place at Mhow will be taken by the 20th Hussars, who will embark in the transport Victoria at Southampton on September 11, arriving here on October 4.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

The 5th Bombay Cavalry—1 squadron will leave Jacobabad on October 22 for duty at Quetta, Kelat, and Chaman. The remaining 3 squadrons will leave for Quetta at a later date, to be hereafter notified.

The 6th Bombay Cavalry will leave Fort Sandeman for Jacobabad, on December 8, and will arrive at its destination on the 28th of the same month.

The 7th Bombay Lancers will be transferred from Quetta to Fort Sandeman, arriving there on November 29.

The 15th Bengal Lancers will leave Mooltan on October 23 for Loralai, which will be reached on November 13. Two days later the 16th Bengal Cavalry will march from Loralai en route for Mooltan.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Lancashire Regiment will leave Bombay for England on 27th December, and arrive at its destination on 18th January, 1896.

1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.—The Hyderabad Detachment to rejoin at Karachi. The regiment will leave Karachi on 22nd or 23rd October, 1895, and arrive at Bombay on 24th or 25th October. Hence it will proceed to Mhow.

2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment will leave Aden for England on 8th November and arrive at its destination on 29th November.

1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment—A detachment of 6 officers and 300 men will leave Rangoon for Bombay on 7th October and arrive here on the 17th of the same month. Head-Quarters will leave Rangoon for Bombay on 21st October and arrive here on the 1st of the following month.

1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment will leave Bombay for Aden on 2nd November and arrive there on the 8th of the same month.

2nd Battalion Border Regiment will leave Mooltan for Quetta on 23th February next, and arrive there on 1st March.

1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will leave Poona for Ceylon on a date to be hereafter notified.

2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry will leave Poona for Mhow on 27th December and arrive there on the 31st of the same month. It will leave Mhow for Nusseerabad and Neemuch on 18th January and reach this place on 7th October.

1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment will leave England for Karachi and Hyderabad on 18th September and arrive there on the 31st idem.

2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry will leave Mhow for Poona on 17th January and, arrive there on the 21st idem.

2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers—An advance party consisting of 6 officers and 309 men will leave Quetta for Karachi on 20th February. It will leave Karachi on the following day and arrive at Bombay 29th February. Head Quarters will leave Quetta for Karachi on 3rd March next, and arrive there on the 8th of the same month. It will leave Karachi on 11th March and reach Bombay, its destination on the 14th idem.

2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers will leave Bombay for Poona on 16th March, arriving there the next day.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

5th Bombay Infantry will leave Quetta for Karachi on 2nd April next. It will embark on the 6th April for conveyance to Bombay, and arrive here on the 9th April. On the same day it will proceed to Rajkote, and arrive at its destination three days later.

7th Bombay Infantry will leave Raipur and Sambalpur for Poona on 8th January, and arrive there on 14th March. The Sambalpur wing to rejoin Headquarters on 6th January.

12th Bombay Infantry.—The Head-quarters and four Companies will march from Kamptee to Raipur on 9th March, arriving at its destination on 30th March. The four companies will march from Kamptee to Sambalpur on 4th February, arriving there on 14th March.

17th Bombay Infantry will march from Bhuj for Nusseerabad on 16th December, arriving there on the 31st of the next month.

19th Bombay Infantry will march from Mhow to Kamptee on the 20th January arriving there on the 25th of the next month.

20th Bombay Infantry will leave Nusseerabad for Mhow on 12th December arriving at this place on the 31st idem. The Neemuch companies will rejoin Head-quarters by the 11th December.

23rd Bombay Rifles will march from Rajkote for Bhuj on 2nd March, and arrive at its destination on 16th March.

25th Bombay Rifles will leave Poona for Bombay on 18th February and arrive here the next day, and proceed to Karachi, arriving there on the 22nd February. On the following day the Regiment will be sailed to Quetta, reaching that place on 29th February.

THE BREACHES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

There has been no more rain in the districts where the G. I. P. line was damaged by the late storm since Monday, and the work of constructing landing places on either side of the rivers for transhipping passengers by boats has been proceeded with by the engineers. If the weather continues favourable, the work will probably be completed by the end of the present week, and the through booking of passengers will then be resumed. There is not much difficulty at the Boneshevur river, the bridge over which has been repaired. The breaches between Aler and Raighur on the Nizam's State Railway, a distance of about ten miles, have been repaired, and made passable for trains, thus enabling through booking, which was suspended, to take place as far at Gangeene and Kondapalli, respectively. The condition of the line between Kondapalli and Bezwada, about ten miles, is in a much worse condition. About five miles have been completely washed away with the side embankments; of which three miles on the Bezwada extension side will have to be entirely reconstructed. The repairs have commenced, and every effort is made by the railway authorities to get the line right after the recent heavy floods.

SHIVAJI AS A CIVIL RULER.

Last evening, at the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade delivered a lecture on "Shivaji as a Civil Ruler." There was a good attendance of members, and the chair was occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Justice Ranade said that the history of Shivaji's military exploits, only presented to their view one side of the working of his master mind, and they were too apt to forget that he had other and stronger claims upon our attention as a civil ruler. Like the first Napoleon, Shivaji in his time was a great organiser, and a builder of civil institutions, which conduced largely to the success of the movement initiated by him, and which alone enabled the country to pass unscathed through the dangers which over-whelmed it shortly after his death, and helped it to assert its claim to national independence, after a twenty year's struggle with the whole power of the Mogul Empire. These civil institutions deserve special study because they display an originality and breadth of conception which he could not have derived from the systems of Government then prevalent under Mahomedan or Hindu rule; and what is still more note-worthy is that when, after the war of independence, the country was recognised, his own successors returned to the traditions of the past, and departed from the lines laid down by the founder of the Marhatta power, and in so departing from the model he had set up, they sowed the seeds of that disunion and separation which it was his constant solicitude to avoid in all that he attempted and achieved. As has been stated before, Shivaji did not aspire to found an universal Empire under his own direct rule throughout India. He strove to secure the freedom of his own people, and unite them into one nation powerful for self-defence, and for self-assertion also; but the extinction of all other powers was not contemplated by him. He had friendly relations with the Chiefs of Golconda and Bednur, and even Bijapoor, and did not interfere with their respective spheres of influence, in the Telangan, Mysore, and Carnatic countries, and he allowed his brother Venkaji to retain his father's Jahagir, all to himself, in the Dravid country. He contented himself with levying only "chouth" and Sardeshmukhi from the Mogul possessions. He made a clear distinction between Swarajya (territory directly governed by him), and Mogalai (that governed by foreign kings outside his Swarajya). The civil institutions founded by him were intended chiefly for the Marhatta country proper, though they were also introduced partially in the line of military forts, maintained by him to the extreme south of the Peninsula. The civil territory, held under his direct sway, was divided into a number of Prants (Districts). The whole of the Sahyadri range was studded with forts, and the territories to the west as far as the sea, and to the east of these forts, varied in breadth from 50 to 100 miles at the most. The chronicles make mention of some 250 forts in Shivaji's occupation. In one sense it might be said that the Hill-fort, with the territory commanded by it, was the unit of Shivaji's civil government. He spared no money

those days, but private teachers taught pupils in their own homes, and both teacher and pupil were placed above want by means of a judicious distribution of annual rewards. It will be seen from these details that Shiwaji's system of Civil Government was distinguished from those which preceded it or succeeded it in several important respects:—lstly. In the great importance he attached to the Hill-forts, which were virtually the starting unit of his system of Government. 2ndly. In his discouragement of the hereditary system of transmitting high offices in one and the same family. 3rdly. In his refusal to grant Jahagir assignments of land for the support of Civil or Military officers. 4thly. In the establishment of a direct system of revenue management, without the intervention of districts or village Zamidars. 5thly. In the disallowance of the farming system. 6thly. In the establishment of a Council of Ministers with their proper work allotted to them, and each directly responsible to the King in Council. 7thly. In the subordination of the Military to the Civil element in the administration. 8thly. In the intermixture of Brahmins, Parbhoos and Marhattas in all offices, high and low, so as to keep check upon one another. Of course some of these distinctive features could not be continued intact when the Mahratta power, instead of being confined to the small area of the Swarajya district, was extended in all directions so as to embrace provinces so distant as Cuttac on the east, and Kathiawar on the west, and Delhi in the north and Tanjore in the south. In the Mahratta country proper, the nation, the army, the officers, and the kings were all of the same race, and a common bond of loyalty knit them together in a way which it was impossible to secure in distant parts of India, where the conquered population differed essentially from the army of occupation, and too often the army of occupation consisted of mercenaries who had no bond of union with their commanding officers, or with the representatives of the central power. It is therefore not to be wondered at that Shiwaji's institutions, as described above, were not found elastic enough to be suitable for all parts of India. The connection of the Hill-forts with the plains commanded by them, for instance, was a feature so entirely local that it could not be accepted as a practical basis of government in the plains of Guzerat or Malwa, or in the Eastern Districts of Maharastra itself. For a similar reason, the strict system of direct revenue management and the total supercession of farmers and Zamidars was also not equally suited for distant provinces, where the traditions of government had been all along opposed to such direct collection. While therefore allowance may be made for these and other considerations, there can be no doubt that, in other respects, the departure from Shiwaji's system was a distinctly retrograde step, for which no similar excuse can be pleaded, except that the men who came after did not realise the wisdom of his plans, and yielded to the temptation of present convenience, only to find that they had thereby lowered the organised union he had established into an unorganised mass held together by the very losest ties, and threatening dissolution at the first great crisis in its history.

The learned Judge then gave a number of details to show that in all the points in which the principles of government laid down by Shiwaji were departed from by his successors, we can trace the causes of the weakness and decline of the Marhatta power, long before it came in conflict with British authority in India. That authority, when it obtained supremacy, gave its deliberate preference to the principles laid down by Shiwaji over those which found favour with his successors. British rule in India is carried on on the principle of enforcing a complete division of the Civil from the Military department and a due subordination of the latter to the former. It insists upon cash payments for services rendered, and declines to make grants of lands by way of assignment for military or other services. It refuses to recognise any hereditary claims to public officers, high or low. The government is carried on by Boards and Councils, and not by the unfettered discretion of a single ruler. It collects its land revenue by its own paid agency, and never farms it out to the old Jaghirdars or farmers. It also provides for due distribution of offices among all classes of its subject. As a consequence of the observance of these maxims of State policy, a handful of Englishmen have been able to govern the whole country in a way that strikes both native and foreign students of its administration as a marvellous feat of statesmanship. The wisdom of Shiwaji's principles has been thus vindicated, not only by the success which he himself achieved, but by the success which has attended the efforts of those who built further upon the ruins of the confederacy which he had tried to knit together, and which broke up chiefly because Shiwaji's successors departed from the lines of policy laid down by him for their guidance.

Professor Macmillan, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, remarked that he was sure that they had all been deeply interested in the account that Mr. Justice Ranade had given of the means by which Shivaji established his great power. The great problem in the case of Shivaji was to understand how this one man raised himself to the highest power in a great nation; and not only did that but accomplished what was far more wonderful, namely, that he created a nation. Mr. Ranade had told them a great deal in explanation of this problem, showing how much was due to the elaborate civil organisation and institution instituted by Shivaji with all its ramification. But that did not explain it all. As Burke had somewhere remarked, most elaborated constitutional organisation without a great animating spirit is mere paper and ink of no account. What of course must have helped him to make organisation effective must have been something wonderful in the personal character of Shivaji, in his commanding personality and in the kind of fascination that he exercised over the nation—the man in its history who had most strongly affected those with whom he had come into contact. He was like Lord Nelson or King David. He engendered in a great mass of the Maharatta nation that spirit which they had never before, and effected almost a miracle. They would like to know something more of Shivaji's personal character. The worst feature about the Indian historical writers was that they told them all about battles and wars and pomp and ceremony, but said very little of the personal evidence of the real character of the man. They would be glad to learn something which would reveal Shivaji's character in its true light. He hoped that Mr. Ranade would on future occasion present the subject in different aspects as found in some Maratha poetry, which would be interesting to the readers of history. (Loud applause.) The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar had very great pleasure in seconding the proposal. It seemed to him that the interest of the paper lay in the use, which the learned lecturer had made of the material at his disposal in the shape of chronicles, letters, charters, and correspondences of men who had played their part in contemporary history. Of course in regard to the civil institution to which reference had been made by the lecturer, it seemed to him that the conception of "Asath Pradhan," or the cabinet of eight ministers, was a bold and original one and because that conception was not carried out practically by Shivaji's successors, the downfall of the Maratha rule was to be ascribed. There was one part of the address to which reference had been made by Professor Macmillan and that was in regard to the personal character of Shivaji. It was a well-known fact that Shivaji's Great Guru (teacher) was Ramdas Swami, whose teachings had very great influence in moulding his character. He (Mr. Javerilal) hoped that Mr. Ranade would furnish them with some interesting particulars as to the influence which Ramdas Swami exercised on the mind of Shivaji. It was said that his influence was so great that at one time Shivaji was inclined to abdicate his rule in favour of Ramdas, who refused to take charge of the kingdom, but asked Shivaji to minister it for him. He expressed a hope that Mr. Ranade would find time to describe at great length these interesting points.

The chairman said that the learned author of the paper had dealt with the subject in a very able manner. Shivaji's time was far back in the past, and none of them present in the hall, he supposed none in their generation, whom they knew long ago, had any recollection even in the way of traditions of his time in respect of old stories that went about the country, and which had been unearthed by some Mussulman and other writers, and had been chronicled in the paper just read before them. They were rather led to think of Shivaji in the way Professor Macmillan had mentioned about his great and romantic exploits, which made great impression upon all. He had in him something like what was in Alfred, King of England, to control both civil and military governments or, so to say, resembled Robert Bruce, or Wallace of Scotland. The probable fact that he had united so much practical civil ability to that of the military labour, the chairman after dealing with various points touched in Mr. Ranade's paper, said that on some future occasion the learned lecturer would enlighten them more fully with the personal character of Shivaji.

The resolution for a vote of thanks to the lecturer was then put to the vote, and carried by acclamation.

MDLLE. EUGENIE BUFFET rides the bicyclette, and would be very sorry to abandon it. But she declares she would even less willingly abandon feminine grace. She says:—"It seems to me that either tight or flowing breeches give a woman a suspicious look, which, for my part, I should not care to have." Being questioned as to what costume she wears when riding her bicyclette, the lady replied:—"The simplest and most feminine of costumes—a white piqué bodice, with rose-coloured front, with a dark or white skirt descending to the ankles, and black stockings. I also sometimes ride on my bicyclette dressed in an ordinary walking-dress, cut a trifle shorter. This is certainly more graceful than the Zouave costume, of which I saw such a regiment in the Bois de Boulogne the other day. In the wind the skirt, which floats without ever being raised, a hiding the bicyclette, suggests to a person at a little distance the idea of skimming the ground without effort, and the person thus apparently flying remains a woman."

THE GAEN UTTEJAK MANDALL.

THE annual gathering of the club on the Parsee New Year Day, when old and young meet at the club premises, in Grant Road, came off, on Monday last. The young folks, in their holiday attire, began to make things lively at the club, by 2 p.m. The native poet "Feros," a member of the club, who is so well-known in native society as a composer of native songs, sang together with the pupils of the institution several songs composed for the occasion by him, as also some comic songs much to the delight of the audience. The services of a Mahomedan youth, who has a very sweet voice, were also secured for the occasion, and he and the pupils of the institution in turn kept up the amusement for a long time, after which to the strains of European music a move was made towards the refreshment room, where ample justice was done to tea and native cakes. The rain having fortunately held off, the children were taken to the compound of the premises, where many games of skill and dexterity were played. The society a few weeks ago had a competition for the various prizes in music founded by members of the club on the occasion of the Jubilee of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. Rs. 1,000 had been endowed by Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper for a Professor Dadabhai Nowrojee prize, Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Jahangier Nusserwanjee Mody for a Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit prize. The late Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Sethna had given Rs. 100 as an admirer of Professor Dadabhai Nowrojee and Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. The members of the club had raised a fund amongst themselves to perpetuate the memory of one of the founders of the institution, and the first president of the club, the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and had endowed the same for a prize in native music. The competitors were examined in music a few weeks back in the presence of the members of the club by the well-known oostad of Indian music, Nathoo Khan, assisted by Mr. Bhatkhanday, a member of the club, and one of the best singers. The prizes were won by Messrs. Cooverjee Chinoy, Cassumally Rega, and two of the young Davurs, pupils of the institution. Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, the president of the club, was requested to distribute the prizes. He congratulated those who had won them on their success, and gave a short history of these endowments. He also contributed a Government Promissory Loan Note of Rs. 100 towards the fund raised by the members in memory of his father the late Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. At the banquet, after the loyal toast of her Majesty the Queen had been drunk to the strains of the National Anthem, the president gave the toast of the New Year. In the course of his remarks, he prayed that the British Government might long continue to rule over the Parsee for under the aegis of the British Government, the Parsees along with other nationalities, enjoyed absolute freedom for the exercise of his religion. He wished the members and their families much happiness and prosperity during the year, and hoped to spend many such years in each other's company. The company received the toast with great enthusiasm, and after a little more of music, the members separated at a late hour. One pleasing feature of the proceedings was the presence of Fathers Hepburn and Boohum from the St. Xaviers' College, who came, accompanied by Mr. Tribhowan Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, and spent nearly two hours in listening to native songs by the members, pupils, and oostads. Before leaving they expressed their gratification at the club spending the Parsee New Year with the children of the members in such enjoyable a manner, and thanked the club for allowing them an opportunity of witnessing so unique a gathering.

SCHOOLS IN SALSETTE AND BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the correspondence on the above subject it is apparent that the Catholics of Salsette and Bassein have a right to expect schools at the hands of their Royal patron. The very word "patron" conveys idea of a benefactor. One of your correspondents informs me that the Bombay East Indian Association have a proposal before them for calling the attention of the Crown of Portugal to the stipulation "in re" schools. It is a step in the right direction. I trust the proposed step will be at once taken. The object the Association have in view is a praiseworthy one. To educate the ignorant is certainly a good object. It appears, however, that the Association has to encounter certain great difficulties, and therefore, I trust, that body will meet with due encouragement at the hands of public spirited and charitable people. I am not opposed to the giving of charity. My opinion is that when there is a patron, the community concerned should not hesitate to have recourse to him. "M. G." and Mr. Quadros deal with the side issues of the question: their letters are not, in my opinion, quite to the point.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 17. A HINDU.

THE INVESTMENT OF THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

THE following ceremonies will, it is understood, be observed at the evening party, at Ganeshkhind, to-day, at which H. E. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., will invest the Nawab of Janjira with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. All members of the Order present in Poona and such others as can conveniently be present have been invited to attend. A procession will be formed, which will enter the durbar room at 9-30 p.m., in the following order:—

The C. S. to Government. The Under-Secy. to Govt.
The Chief Secretary to Government, Political Dept.
(bearing the Insignia of the Order.)
Companions of the Order. Companions of the Order.
Knights Commanders of the Order.
(If any are present.)
A.-D.-C. to H. E. A.-D.-C. to H. E.
Private Secy. to H. E. Mily Secy. to H. E.
H. E. the Governor (Knight Grand Commander of the Order).
Pages in attendance on H. E.

On reaching their seats the members of the Order will file off right and left, and make their reverence to the Governor as his Excellency passes. The Band will play the National Anthem. When all are seated the Chief Secretary will report the business, hand will deliver to his Excellency the Governor the grant of her Majesty. Having received the grant from his Excellency the Chief Secretary will read it aloud. The Chief Secretary and two Companions of the Order will then conduct the Nawab of Janjira to the dais when he will make his reverence, and the Chief Secretary will then conduct him to the table, all members of the Order rising from their seats. Two Companions, by desire of his Excellency on receiving the Star of the Order, will attach it in its proper place, and the Nawab will then be conducted by the Chief Secretary to the front of the dais and will make his reverence.

The Chief Secretary will then deliver the Riband and Badge of the Order to his Excellency the Governor who will invest the Nawab with the Riband and Badge, addressing him in the customary manner. The newly-invested Knight having made his reverence will be conducted by the Chief Secretary to his seat, and those standing will resume their seats.

The Chief Secretary having represented that there is no further business a procession of the Order will be formed, and will leave the durbar room in the reverse order in which they entered, a graud march being played.

HIGH SCHOOLS CRICKET.

THE final round of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association Cricket Championship will be played off to-day and to-morrow, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, kindly lent for the occasion, between the New High School and St. Mary's Institution. This is the third contest for the championship since the starting of the Association, the New High School having won it on both the previous occasions. This is the first time St. Mary's has worked its way into the final round, though they have won the Athletic Challenge Shield of the Association for two years running. On Saturday next, a team picked from the various schools belonging to the Association will play the Bombay Gymkhana Second XI. During these three days a tent will be specially pitched for members of the Association, who, it is to be hoped, will avail themselves of the opportunity to encourage the boys by their presence.

THE Hungarian Minister of Agriculture has been so good as to tot up the world's wheat harvest. It comes to 846,000,000 hectolitres, but as for aught we know a hectolitre may be anything from a gill to a hogshead, that tells us little. However, something can be derived even from incomprehensible measures, and we gather that the supply is 28,000,000 hectolitres short. In fact, the wheat harvest the world over provides fewer hectolitres than it has done for very many years. It appears that poor England has got to import 63,000,000 of these mysterious units, and America has only 30,000,000 of them to export. The moral of that, in the improbable case that political economy is right, is that English wheat will go up a bit, and English bread likewise. It will be a poor consolation for the English wheat grower—that inconsolable Marius among the ruins of Carthage—but it is as well he should not be consoled into the belief that England will ever be a wheat-growing country any more.

THE ADVENTURES OF ARTHUR ROBBERTS.

THE latest accession to the ranks of public men who have given to the world some account of their personal history is that quaintly humorous and widely popular comedian, Mr. Arthur Roberts, whose reminiscences take the form of a shilling volume entitled "The Adventures of Arthur Roberts," which will be published by Mr. Arrowsmith, of Bristol. As will be inferred from its name, the little book is not a regular autobiography. It is rather a collection of anecdotes in which the author plays a more or less prominent part. Mr. Roberts follows the almost invariable precedent of the profession by devoting no inconsiderable portion of his space to narratives of practical jokes, but these are not the most diverting features of his book. There may be humour in the notion of inducing a detective policeman to exhibit the process of handcuffing on his own person, and leaving him with a polite "good night" after ascertaining that he is "really handcuffed"; and some persons may be capable of finding amusement in a story of two friends, who slipped out of a cab in motion leaving "cabby" to "drive off to his destination unconscious that he had no fare at all"; but sober-minded readers may be permitted to doubt whether escapades of this sort are within the limits of genuine fun. Mr. Roberts was born on the 21st of September, he declines to say in what year, though by way of indication he mentions that he was "taken as a baby to see Macready." He had an early taste for music, and at the age of thirteen exhibited his talents at Penny Readings under the patronage of the local clergy. At sixteen he thought it time to go into management on his own account, and accordingly hired a lecture hall at Acton for what he audaciously called "Arthur Robert's London Star Comedy Company."

THE NUMBER 7.

It was a band of willing workers, four in all: four true hearts that were better than fifty pressmen. For they could all sing, or, at any rate, they thought they could; and they were in a position to know. Singing, however, was not our only accomplishment—for, to economise (and economy was necessary), we did our own bill-posting. We did not go the luxury of hiring boardings. We simply had to put our bits up, and "up" they went. I remember, in this connection, the saying that there is a luck in odd numbers. We put the superstition to the test. Seven is supposed to be a lucky number. We opened the doors at 7. Seven people came in, and seven people went out. Arthur Roberts's London Star Comedy Company (Unlimited)" was wound up the same night. There was an immediate call upon the shareholders for the purposes of our journey back to town. But we found that the last train had already puffed its way along the rails that led to London and bed, and the company had to return to town in a covered waggon that we were fortunate enough to come across. A second venture at a small hall at Westbourne-park drew a considerable but not a profitable audience, for the crowd broke down the frail extemporised pay-box, and thus gained admission without paying. After that Mr. Roberts abandoned concerts of his own, and found himself frequently singing at such places as the Town Hall, Shoreditch, and Myddelton Hall, Islington, for the usually uniform fee of half-a-guinea. This was a decided improvement upon well-known Temperance Hall in Hisson-grove, where he had been content to sing for "three-ha'pence-ing" a cup of coffee and a slice of cake familiarly known to the habitues of the establishment as "a pint of weak and a wedge." Meanwhile by day he held the post of clerk in a financial office, half bank, half money-lending establishment, at a salary of fifty shillings a week. Finally, the prospect of securing twelve pounds a week by undertaking two "turns" at East-end music-halls determined him to abandon banking for this more profitable pursuit. It was regarded by him as a great step in his new profession when, in 1878, he obtained an engagement at the Oxford.

A FORTUNATE PAIN IN THE BACK.

At the Oxford I began to make something of a reputation. I produced "If I was Only Long Enough," and it caught hold of the public fancy and held on to it. The curious thing about the song is the simple nature of the circumstance to which I attribute its success. The prime feature of this lyric, in addition to its pretty tune and the idea, was the quaint, peculiar walk by which I pointed the rendering of the chorus. That "walk" was not a voluntary creation of mine; it was thrust upon me. I had a very bad nick in the back on the night I produced the song, and that strange step was the result of being in pain. But the audience roared and roared again with laughter, and I never afterwards omitted the "walk." It went all over London, and was absolutely my fortune. A pain in the back made the song the "Ta-ra-ra" of that day. The new practice of engaging popular music-hall performers for the pantomimes soon led to Mr. Roberts's introduction to the regular stage. He played Dr. Dignum in the pantomime of "The Sleeping Beauty," and thus records his first experience in his new sphere.

"THAT'S WHERE YOU'LL DRY UP!"

I had absolutely never been on any proper stage before; I had never even peeped at one. When I gave in my name at the stage door and was directed within, I was so struck by the huge flies and innumerable wings and cloths and properties looming upon me out of the semi-darkness that I promptly lost my head, and fell over a projecting wing. It was a new and remarkable experience for me, and a glance at my fellow-workers gathered upon the stage gave me but little encouragement. There were some who certainly did not desire my company. One or two of the principals disliked me. I was some poor little comic singer strayed out of my element. How dared I be engaged for a principal part. I found out but one actor with whom I should have to play two or three scenes, and he loftily patronised me during the rehearsals. He condescended to attempt to inspire me with courage. "Of course, my lad," he said, "you will never do in this profession. Playing a part is very different to singing a song. It's very easy to be a music-hall singer; but when you get into a pantomime, that's where you'll dry up! What you want is the experience of years. You'll have to go back to the London music halls after the first night. That's where you'll dry up!" Mr. Roberts did not "dry up;" on the contrary, he remained at Manchester for six months and returned to appear in "The Yellow Dwarf"—a fact which tempts him to make "a personal explanation" on a question which from the days of Shakespeare downward has divided dramatists and players.

MR. ARTHUR ROBERTS ON "GAGGING."

People have often blamed me for gagging. "It's no use writing Roberts a part," they say; "he will never learn it. He will only gag it." But I am certain that I have no particular wish to gag. Occasionally, I am compelled to put in an extra "wheeze" or two. I should never dream of gagging in a play by a Gilbert, a Jones, or a Pinero. But I have been forced to gag. In H. B. Farnie's day, I was frequently given a blank sheet of paper and a pencil, accompanied with the courteous information, "That is your part, Mr. Roberts." No doubt, gagging is often reprehensible, and sometimes impudent. But I have been spoiled by an indulgent public, although the process does not appear to have done me any particular harm. Readers must suspended their judgment in this matter till they have read the author's account of the grave inconveniences that befel him when a purist stage manager under whom he once served at Manchester rashly exhibited the peremptory notice, "From to-night onwards, all gags must be rigorously excluded. Artistes are therefore requested to adhere to the lines of their parts." In a little anecdote, related of a benefit matinee in which he took part at Drury Lane, this hardened practical joker somewhat naively reveals the fact that the mere suspicion of a trick played off upon himself is sufficient to render him "furious."

AN ASTHMATIC PIANO.

It was arranged that I should follow George Grossmith, who had accompanied himself on a piano placed upon the stage. The pianist who was to accompany my song took my music and set down to the "overties." I went on to sing "The Dot-let on the Eye." I waited and waited for the symphony which the pianist was to evolve from the dotlets on the music sheet in front of him, but none came. There was no music. He struck the keys, but the piano seemed to be suffering from asthma. I "gagged" at the pianist, and he "gagged" back at me. We were both glaring at one another, speaking quietly, and leaving a great deal unsaid. Finally, I sang the song unaccompanied. I went off the stage furious, inwardly blessing the pianist, and he was inwardly blessing me. Ultimately there was an explanation. Grossmith had been imitating a banjo on the piano, and to do so had placed a sheet of paper between the wires and the hammers. And he had forgotten to take it out. On another occasion this adept in what he calls "the game of spoof," or the art of "taking somebody in," seems to have been more definitely "hoist with his own petard."

THE SLIGHTED PANTOMIMIST'S REVENGE.

In 1881, I played in the pantomime of "Mother Goose" at Drury-lane. Succesive years saw me in "Mother Goose" and "Sinbad the sailor." It was during my first pantomime at Old-Drury that I was presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. When I learned that he was in the royal box, I worked harder than any man ever worked before or since. Afterwards, in the green room, some of us were presented to the Prince by the late Lord Alfred Paget. I think the others were Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, and Charles Lauri. The Prince was as usual, very affable, and though we originally felt very uncomfortable, his hearty and good-natured manner soon put us quite at ease. But another member of the company suddenly pushed the door open, popped in his head, and cried: "Stage waits." cried out, Nicholls shouted, and Lauri yelped, and foregetting all etiquette, the four of us fled from the room like one man. We had been "spoofed." The stage may have been waiting, but the audience had not. Not one of us was required, and the gentleman who called us knew it. It was his revenge for not having been included in the introduction to the Prince. I explained afterwards to Lord Alfred Paget, and I hoped that the Prince would pardon our rudeness in rushing away so abruptly. "On the contrary," said Lord Alfred, "Prince very pleased—strict attention to duty—quite right—quite right."

The reader—or, at least, the play-going reader—will find himself on more familiar ground when Mr. Roberts comes to relate the details of his experiences as a touring manager and to record those burlesque performances on the London stage in "Black-eyed Susan," "Kenilworth," "In Town," "Don Juan," "Claude Duval," "Gentleman Joe," and other pieces which have secured him a great following and rendered the appearance of his name in a play-bill a certain assurance of entertainment for those who can enjoy a genuinely original vein of burlesque drollery. Space must be found for one more personal explanation, which will serve to explain what has been among Mr. Roberts's admirers "some time a paradox." It relates, as will be seen, to his

PATTER FRENCH SONGS.

My "spoof French" has often been the subject of amusement. I sing and talk it so rapidly that people wonder whether I do or do not use the language of the Gaul. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that I say one word of it. I had utilised the idea in private long before presenting it to the public, and it was Sir Arthur Sullivan who first advised me to exert my linguistic attainments on the stage. The duet in "Claude Duval" is an instance of the success that it achieved. At a very brilliant assembly of notable people, including Royal personages and Sir Henry Irving, I was singing the "spoof French" duet with Walter Pallant. It made a hit, but a scrap of conversation that I overheard made an even greater hit with me. A foreign ambassador remarked to a lady: "I suppose Roberts speaks French well, but he talks so rapidly that I cannot quite understand what he says." The lady replied: "No; I can follow Mr. Pallant, but not Mr. Roberts." Candidly, Pallant was worse than I. Thus gossiping about himself, his fellow-players, and his experiences in general, the popular representative of Gentleman Joe, the Hansom Cabman, expresses a hope that his readers have had "a pleasent drive," reminds them that they "know where to find him," bids them "good evening," and crying "Who-a!! stop!" brings his amusing little volume to an end.

AN EMPRESS'S "SECRET MEMOIRS."

THE translation of Mdlle. Le Normand's "Historical and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine," which Mr. Nichols has just added to his already extensive series of reprinted French Court memoirs, suffers unfortunately from that lack of bibliographical and other incidental information to which we have more than once had to draw attention in the case of its predecessors. The French work, which was originally published in Paris in 1820, purported to have been chiefly prepared by the unfortunate Empress herself: indeed, after a few introductory chapters written by Mdlle. Le Normand, in the place, we are told, of a missing portion of the manuscript, the narrative is continued for the most part in the first person, and as we are led to suppose, in the Empress's words. Under these circumstances most readers would probably like to hear something about Mdlle. Le Normand, upon whose authority we are asked to place confidence in the authenticity of the work. On this subject, however, neither editor nor publisher throws any light whatever. Yet Mdlle. Le Normand, though now forgotten, was a famous person in her day. She was known in her time as "The Sibyl," or "Oracle of the Faubourg St. Germain," whose reputed skill in telling fortunes caused her house to be thronged by idle and fashionable folk under the Empire and the Restoration. It was believed that she had distinctly prophesied both the manner and the period of the death of Josephine's first husband, the Vicomte de Beauharnais, and predicted that she would, some two years later, marry a young officer, who would attain to an exalted position. The prophecy is extant, and if it was really penned before the events to which it refers, it would certainly be a very remarkable one. Mdlle. Le Normand's reputation for veracity sustained some damage from the circumstance that in one of her numerous more or less autobiographical publications she described a visit paid to her by Marat, in the prison of La Force, in 1794—forgetting that this notorious revolutionist had been assassinated by Charlotte Corday about a year earlier. Her detractors were also wont to make merry over the circumstance that she has somewhere described herself as engaged in a correspondence with Mirabeau at a time when, "by her own showing," she was under thirteen years of age. But a lady's own showing in the matter of her age must not be taken too seriously, and later inquirers have discovered that this ex-dressmaker and daughter of a draper at Alengon was born, not in 1772, as she had given out, but in 1768. That she had a personal acquaintance with Josephine, as well as with many other high and mighty personages of the Imperial Court, there seems to be little doubt and this fact alone must place her authority on a higher level than that of the booksellers' hacks and other; mysteriously anonymous persons to whom we are indebted for some other of the "Memoirs" which the publisher of the present work has so industriously resuscitated. There is also occasionally a circumstantiality about the facts here related which contrasts favourably with the studied vagueness which characterises most historical forgeries. With these words of warning the reader must judge for himself of the degree of credence due to a work which at any rate furnishes, in spite of its rather high-flown style, some entertaining reading. It is remarkable that the narrative states that the suggestion of the marriage came first from her friend Barras, who said, "I want to make you marry little Bonaparte, whom I have just got appointed General-in-Chief." She had seen her future husband, it is said, only the day before in the drawing-room of a friend. They afterwards met in the salon of Madame Tallien who played the part of match maker; but no reference is made to that romantic first meeting when the beautiful widow sought the future Emperor to thank him for returning her first husband's sword, as related in M. Aubenas's biography. According to the present version, she had, at their first encounter, reproached him with the shooting down of the people on the occasion of the rising of the Section, and altogether the General does not seem to have made a favourable first impression. About the period of the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens, the memoirs record the violent invectives of the First Consul against the English Government, from which the Empress receives the first hint of the coming Empire.

A DREAM OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

I listened attentively to this discourse, intermixed as it was with laconic reflections, the scope of which was that the English could do nothing without the powerful intervention of France, and that, whenever he wished, he could make himself master of their maritime commerce. Henceforth he occupied himself exclusively in contriving the best means of effecting a descent upon England. "I will take you to London, madam," said he often; "I intend the wife of the 'modern Cæsar' shall be crowned at Westminster." The remark is, perhaps, worth making, that at first I regarded this idea of a coronation at Westminster as a joke; but so often did he repeat it that I began to see the bottom of his designs. The narrative testified to the extraordinary impression made on the Emperor by the unfortunate Queen of Prussia; but a footnote in the manuscript reminds us that her fascination had limits:

NAPOLEON AND THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

At Tilsit, the Emperor had an interview with the Queen of Prussia. On the eve of it, he said to one of his generals, "I am told she is a handsome woman." "Twill then be," answered the courtier, "a rose beside a bunch of laurels." The commencement of this interview was charmingly delicate. "I expected," said Bonaparte to her, "to see a pretty Queen, but, madam, you are the prettiest woman in the world." There were some amaranths and roses in a vase standing near. He took one of them, and presented it to her. "We are but little acquainted with each other," said the Queen, confused and timid: "may I receive this expression of your Majesty's sentiments?"—"Accept, madam, accept," said he; "'tis a presage of the friendship which I shall henceforth feel for yourself and your husband." The Queen received the flowers, pale and trembling. One of her ladies became alarmed at her unusual appearance. "Be assured, madam," said the Emperor. "I am wholly yours; if I can do aught to oblige you, do not deprive me of that pleasure." The Queen remained silent. He renewed the offer several times, and she at length asked him, with a trembling voice, to give her Magdeburg for her son. "Magdeburg!" exclaimed he, suddenly rising, "Magdeburg! madam, madam, Magdeburg! but you don't think of that? Let us say no more about it;" and they separated. Thus ended this overture. The section which relates to the divorce adds little to what is already familiar. The memoirs confirm the popular ideal of the illused Empress as still faithful in thought and deed to her faithless husband. "Could I have banished from my mind (she writes after the disaster of 1814) the thought that Napoleon was far from me and of his cruel situation, I might say that Malmaison then became again what it had been in its best days." The last entry is a copy of a letter written by her to Napoleon as he was leaving Fontainebleau for the island of Elba, wherein the divorced Empress endeavours to console the fallen Emperor by quoting passages from Young's "Night Thoughts." It is to be hoped that the exile found comfort in her extracts from a poet who has himself fallen from his once high estate. This letter, if genuine, must have been among the latest efforts of Josephine's pen; for Napoleon arrived in Elba on the 4th of May, 1814, and the ex-Empress passed away on the 24th of the same month.

MRS. LYNN LINTON ON GEORGE ELIOT.

IT has often been said—by persons with a taste for the piquant—that the best biographer of an eminent man or woman would be, not a friend or sympathiser, but someone "on the other side." What the result should be of such an arrangement may be seen by an article—all too short—in the *Woman at Home* for September, in which Mrs. Lynn Linton sets forth, in "A First Meeting with George Eliot," her estimation of that lady.

UNDERBRED AND PROVINCIAL.

After passing in brisk review some score of other eminent women whom Mrs. Lynn Linton has met at one time or another, she says:— It was at John Chapman's that I first met George Eliot—then Marian Evans, having adopted neither her pseudonym not her style and title of George Lewes's wife. "Confession is good for the soul," they say; and I will candidly confess my shortsighted prejudices with respect to this—to be—celebrated person. These were her undeveloped as well as her insurgent days. She was known to be learned, industrious, thoughtful, noteworthy; but she was not yet the Great Genius of her age, nor a philosopher bracketed with Plato and Kant, nor was her personality held to be superior to the law of the land, nor was she recognised as a conventional gentlewoman—in those days, indeed, she was emphatically not that. She was essentially underbred and provincial. She held her hands and arms kangaroo fashion; was badly dressed; had an unwashed, unbrushed, unkempt look altogether; and she assumed a tone of superiority over me which I was not then aware was warranted by her undoubted leadership.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE "CARD-HOUSE."

Still, this closer acquaintanceship came about later on, after Marian Evans' "flight with George Lewes." Considering all things, it is rather magnificent of Mrs. Lynn Linton to confess that she called on them, "by their joint request," for at the end of her article, she has nothing but blame for this marriage with George Lewes, which "fell into ruins like the card-house which in reality the whole thing was." But the first impression of George Eliot in her card-house is a pleasing one:—

They were in lodgings in St. John's Wood, and the aureole of their new love was around them. There was none of the pretence of a sanctioned union which came afterwards—none of the somewhat pretentious assumption of superior morality which was born of her success. She was frank, genial, natural, and brimful of happiness. The consciousness that she had finally made her choice and cast the die which determined her fate gave her a nobility of expression and a grandeur of bearing which she had not had when I first knew her.

"ARTIFICIAL, PRETENTIOUS, UNREAL."

Mrs. Lynn Linton then loved, honoured, and admired her. But not for long:—Had she always remained on that level she would have been the grandest woman of this or any age. But success and adulation spoilt her, and destroyed all simplicity, all sincerity of character. She grew to be artificial, posee, pretentious, unreal. She lived an unreal life all through, both mentally and socially; and in her endeavour to harmonise two irreconcilables—to be at once conventional and insurgent—the upholder of the sanctity of marriage while living as the wife of a married man—the self-reliant law-breaker and the eager postulant for the recognition granted only to the conevenanted—she lost every trace of that finer feedom and whole-heartedness which had been so remarkable in the beginning of her connexion with Lewes. She was a made woman—not in the French sense—but made by self-manipulation as one makes a statue or a vase. I have never known anyone who seemed to me so purely artificial as George Eliot.

She took a fine type for imitation; but the result was not a flesh-and-blood woman. Not a line of spontaneity was left in her. . . . Never for one instant did she forget her self-created Self—never did she throw aside the trappings or the airs of the benign Sibyl. Her soft low voice was pitched in one lever and monotonous key, and her deliberation of speech was a trifle irritating to the eager whose flint was already fired. Her gestures were as measured as her words; her attitudes as restrained as her tones. She was so consciously "George Eliot"—so interpenetrated head and heel, inside and out, with the sense of her importance as the great novelist and profound thinker of her generation, as to make her society a little overwhelming, leaving on baser creatures the impression of having been rolled very flat indeed.

"JEALOUS AND EXACTING"

Among the other indictments which Mrs. Lynn Linton brings against George Eliot—there are a good many more in the two pages devoted to the subject—is this:— With all her studied restraint of manner, George Eliot had a large amount of what the French call temperament. As a lover she was both jealous and exacting, and the "farfallone amoroso" whom she had captured was brought pretty tautly to his bearings. If even he went so far as Birmingham to lecture, he had to return home that night—as she quite gravely said to a lady in my presence: "I should not think of allowing George to stay away a night from me."

EFFECT OF HARD TIMES ON MARRIAGE.

"You have ruined me!"

The speaker, a fair-haired man of five-and twenty, buried his face in his hands. "I counted you as my friend," he continued; "and what a friend you have proved yourself to be!" he went on, scornfully. "Yesterday I was one of the happiest men alive. On the eve of my marriage to one of the purest, sweetest girls that ever breathed, my heart bursting with fond expectations, with every fair prospect before me; and now, with one swift blow, this has been swept away, and all," he exclaimed, rising up and rapidly pacing the room, "all through the treachery of friend. Do you know what you have done?" he cried fiercely, grasping the other roughly by the shoulder. "Last night, prompted by the best motives, I invited you to the club. Impelled by I know not what baseness, you urged me on to drink; and then, when my condition was such that I should have gone home, where did you send me, sir?—to the home of my affianced bride. What was her horror, her indignation on seeing me! And now, sir, she has cast me off for ever. Do you know what you have done?"

"I do," replied George Grandyard, as he looked his censor firmly in the eye. "Listen. Are you aware that in a moment of weakness I consented to be best man at your wedding?"

"Certainly I am," replied the other.

"And you are aware," he continued, "that in order to maintain the respect of myself and others, I should have had a new frock coat, to say nothing of buying an expensive wedding present? Are you aware, sir," he went on, a dangerous gleam in his eye, "what this means during the present hard times?"

For a moment the stricken man beside him was silent.

"George," he murmured brokenly at last, as he laid his hand on the man's shoulder, "forgive me, will you? I never thought of that."

"It's all right this time, old fellow," replied his friend, "only you shouldn't have blamed me. I had to do it old man. I had to break up that wedding or bust."

ROPE-WALKING ON BOARD SHIP.

IN 1876, on board the Peninsular and Orienta steamship Poona, Blondin was amongst the passengers on his way to India. One day during the voyage the captain came to him and said, that it would help to while away the time, and amuse them all, if he would perform on the rope. Blondin looked at the captain in astonishment, and asked how could he perform, seeing that his rope, with the rest of his luggage, was stowed away in the bottom of the ship. The captain, however, said that he could get a rope, and it could be suspended from the masts. This was accordingly done, and, without a balance-pole, Blondin ascended.

Now, Blondin is a bad sailor, and many of the passangers objected to the dangerous feat, feeling sure there would be a dreadful accident. The captain took charge of the ship himself, so that he might instantly stop her in case of need. The rope was pitched at a height of 70 feet. To walk across such a rope when stationary is bad enough; but on a steamer going at full speed, and rocking; and pitching in a rough sea, it seems impossible.

Blondin did it, however.

When the vessel pitched, he bent forward and clutched

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Prince George is one of the nine first-class battleships which were ordered to be built under the Spencer programme. The principal dimensions of the ship are:—Length between perpendiculars, 390 feet; breadth, extreme, 75 feet; mean draft of water, 27 feet 6 inches; displacement when fully equipped, about 15,000 tons. She will be fitted with twin screws, each of which will be driven by an independent set of engines with three vertical cylinders and of 6,000 horse-power, giving a total horse-power of 12,000 for both sets of engines, with a working pressure in the boilers of 150 lbs. per square inch, and an air pressure in the stoke-holds equal to one inch of water. The amount of coal usually carried is 900 tons, but the vessel has a total stowage capacity of 2,220 tons. The ammunition is also supplied to the guns through passages and trunks, which are all either constructed of armour or are under protection of armour. The advantages gained by this arrangement over the unprotected broadside are obvious. The ship will be fitted with two masts, with two fighting-tops on each. Each top will carry three 3-pounder quick-firing guns, with the necessary magazines and equipment. Each mast will also carry on a platform at its head a powerful electric light for signalling and searching purposes. The Prince George will be fitted with the new 12-inch breech loading steel and wire guns, which, though much lighter than the type fitted in previous battleships, will surpass them in power of penetration, and in consequence of their reduced weights will enable all fittings in connection with them to be reduced in size, rendering the whole of the machinery much lighter and easier to work, efficiency being thereby proportionately increased.

The comments of the Indian press have again forcibly brought to notice the unsatisfactory distribution of honours and rewards for the Chitral Campaign. As to the natives who took part in the operations there is still more reason to complain. For example, we read of one Sepoy who received no fewer than thirty-one wounds; of another who, shot in the defile when Captain Ross's party was cut up, felt for the bullet in his body, and, pulling it out, shouldered his rifle again, and though streaming with blood did a march of twenty-one miles. These two men received merely the Order of Merit. Again, two water-carriers were mentioned in despatches for "the gallantry and devotion exhibited by them during the action in the Koragh Pass," in bringing water under a deadly fire to the combatants. A Sepoy of the 14th Bengal Native Infantry was mentioned in despatches for "the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited whilst with the party which brought the late Captain Baird into Chitral Fort." These three men were rewarded for their splendid gallantry and devotion to duty by a gift of fifteen rupees, equivalent to 16s. 4d. If, whilst we are so niggardly and tardy in our rewards, we can obtain such heroes as we have mentioned, what should we not accomplish if we were prompt and liberal in our recognition of merit?

A novelty in the way of naval flags has lately been produced in Germany, in the shape of an 'Electric Imperial Standard, just delivered to the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. It has a surface of 43 square feet and has reproduced on it by means of incandescent lamps of various colours, all the details of the Imperial Standard. The new flag was tried the same night atop of the main-mast, and the result was found most satisfactory.

Our energetic and very much "up-to-date" cousins across the Atlantic never by any chance allow an invention of any kind to fall through want of thoroughly testing its merits before pronouncing it unsuitable or unsuccessful. They are now taking considerable interest in a new gun of strange design, has been invented by a Mr. Latulip, of Syracuse, and which, so far as the trials have at present gone, has given very satisfactory results. The experimental gun is 5ft. 8in. long and of 2½in. calibre, weighing 456lb., and is mounted on a specially-constructed carriage as a field-piece. The inner tube is of steel of 1¼in. thick at the breech and tapering to ⅝in. at the muzzle. Upon this tube is wound strips of raw hide to a thickness of 1 in. at the muzzle and 3in. at the breech, cement being freely used to cause the strips to adhere, and also to soften them for the purpose of winding. The strips are of common cowhide, and after being thoroughly washed and cleansed they are bathed in a solution of sulphuric acid and water for about ten minutes, for the purpose of drawing off the oil and grease in the hides, leaving them hard tough as horn, and possessing great strength. When sufficient strips have been wound on the gun to obtain the desired thickness commensurate with the charge the gun is intended to carry, it is placed in a suitable lathe and turned to the shape desired. A steel shell in two portions is then fitted over the hide, and around all is passed two layers of copper wire. The inventor claims the following advantages for his gun, which can be made either muzzle or breech loading: Cheapness, lightness (the gun only weighing half that of the ordinary steel gun); durability, it being much stronger than the ordinary gun, and can fire any number of rounds in rapid succession without heating. It is also claimed that tendency to transverse and longitudinal ruptures is reduced to a minimum, the raw hide giving the necessary tension to withstand the explosive effect of the charge.

The gun was officially tested by the officers of the Ordnance Board of the United States Army at the proving grounds on Sandy Hook on July 23, with the following results:—

			Pressure to sq. in.
1st round, with 1lb. of ordinary powder			5,471
2nd	"	1½lb. " "	16,840
3rd	"	2lb. " "	26,708
4th	"	2lb. and two balls	29,845
5th	"	2lb. quick rifle powder and three balls	30,360

It was intended to test the gun up to 35,000lb. pressure, but on firing the fifth round the carriage gave way, and so brought the experiments to a close. The gun was found intact in every respect, and the tests will shortly be resumed, the inventor being anxious for the officials to burst it if they can. The gun was found perfectly cool after each round, and the recoil was about 6ft. If these trials are brought to a successful conclusion the inventor is to be congratulated on his new departure in the art of gun-making. Certainly the performance of the gun more than astonished the experimenting officers, who from all accounts expected it to burst at the very first discharge. It appears, however, that it had been under private trial for a month previous, and the inventor himself was thoroughly confident of its passing through the ordeal. Such a gun by reason of its lightness might prove of great value as a field-piece.

It must be very encouraging to those who were responsible for the Justice to Naval Officers pamphlet to notice how one by one the various matters which they endeavoured to bring before the notice of the country are gradually receiving attention at the hands of the authorities. The cost of entertaining foreign officers and officials, especially in connection with the expenses incurred by the officers of the Channel Squadron at Brest, has been under consideration by the Board, and there is a probability of it being treated on a similar basis to that of the expenses incurred at Portsmouth by naval officers on the occasion of the visits of the French and Italian fleets. Mr. Goschen admits that "hospitality is frequently extended by British naval officers to foreign officers in many parts of the world, and often the expense of its exercise by a small ship on an obscure but necessary occasion falls as heavily on the individual officer as entertaining on a large scale does on a large ship on an international occasion." At the same time he finds a difficulty in making a general rule because "the grace of hospitality would be marred by it, and it might lead to lavishness involving to great a charge on the Exchequer." This appears to us a singularly lame excuse, and one, too, which contains an altogether unnecessary reflection on naval officers. It is strange if the captains of our men-of-war are not to be trusted to discriminate in such matters, while the injustice of the present system is not lessened because it has for half a century or so been the custom of the Service.

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LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
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London. *Professor of Chemistry.*

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.
I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for one Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
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INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
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KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, graceful and persistently fragrant.
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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
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NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
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Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
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Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
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They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and in their peculiar property that they do not completely arrest the progress and vitality of other diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time the action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate person.
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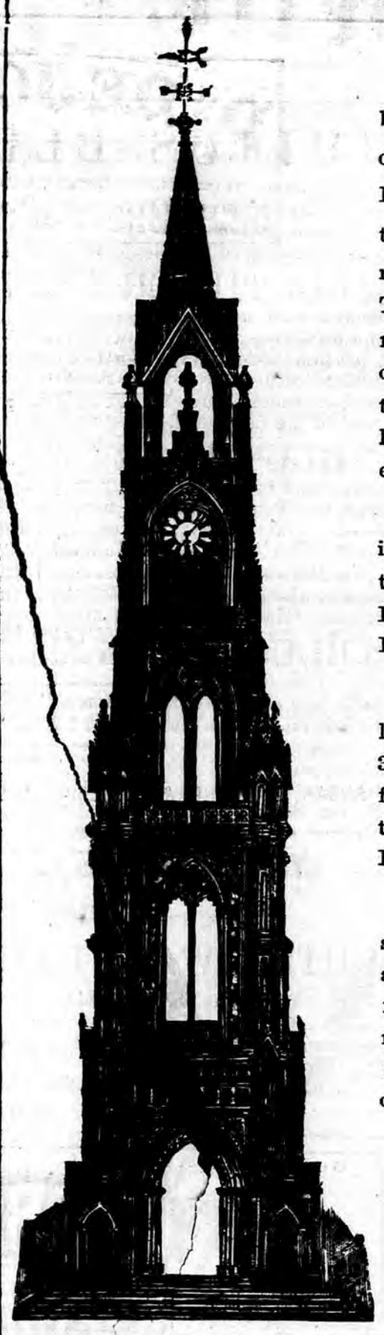

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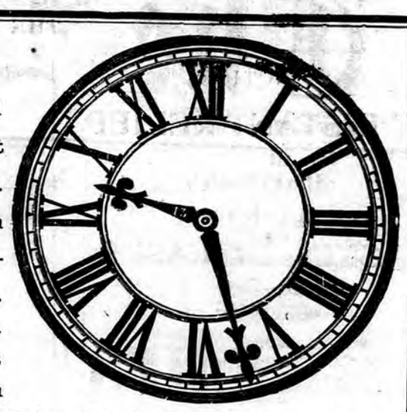

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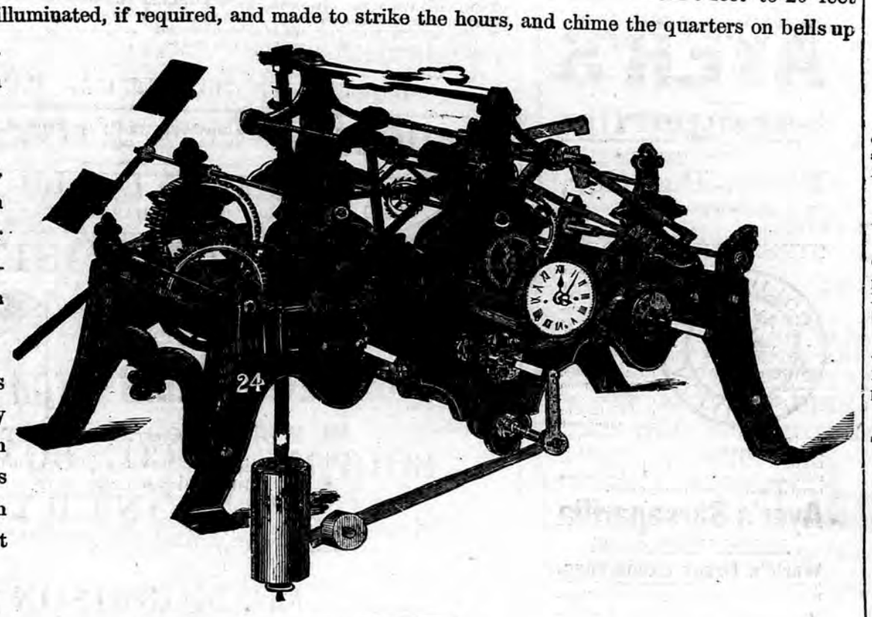

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
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HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
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"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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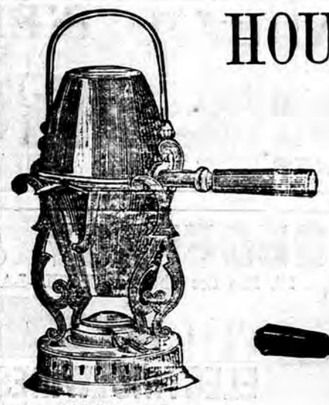

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